RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO. 193 BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1926. ONE ANNA

WHAT A RIOT OF FUN!
Another hilarious Universal-Jewel Comedy Drama
"WATCH YOUR WIFE"
Why—well, see this picture—and you will then know why! Featuring
VIRGINIA VALLI with the new—fashioned bobbed hair.
WIVES FOR RENT!
The American Social Service Bureau gives you wives to manage your household on the cash payment and no love-making condition!
TO-NIGHT:— 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

A GREAT STORY—A GREAT PICTURE
The great and famous Japanese Star
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
in his latest and finest picture produced in Paris under his own supervision
"LOYALTY" 7 PARTS TO-NIGHT
with Huguette Duflos of the "Konigsmark" fame.
A POWERFUL DRAMA OF THRILLS AND ROMANCE!
A grateful man's Sacrifice for the honour of a beloved patron.
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FUREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 860,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or, two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane ... ... PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31.10-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31.12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jurranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar
Bombay	Jhelum City	Cent.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gojra	Meerut City	Simla
Hafizabad		Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Same as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2.8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld,

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
L. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OUR SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTOR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

BEST EXCHANGE RATES
GIVEN FOR ALL
FOREIGN MONEY
Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc. bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the ruling rate.
We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.
Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.
E. I. DALVI & Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
TELEPHONE: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM SUPERIOR G... SILVER WARE sizes and de... aluminium ci... German Silv... sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and ...broidered satin and ...lvet and other fancy ...ther for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA ... PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A competent BOOK-KEEPER knowing Double Entry and Total Accounts thoroughly, must be quick at figures with good handwriting. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in History. Salary Rs. 70 per month. Apply to the HEADMASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3634

WANTED.—Earnest, ambitious, men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly at home. Apply sharp BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3619

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER, must be honest, hard working and efficient in his work. Apply with testimonials to FILLIS AND CO., Chemists 69, Wodehouse Road.
A R3628

WANTED—An experienced WEAVING MASTER to run a Weaving Shed of about 200 Looms, pay according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply to the KHALSA MILLS, Subzimandi, DELHI,
A 27105

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ONE Mercantile experienced person wants to go abroad as SERVANT or PARTNER. Write Box No. 1784 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 3636

WANTED.—JOB on Rs. 150 per month as weaving Master. Testimonials of work for 13 years. Write to CHHOTEKHAN IMAMKHAN, Weaving Master, Nijatpura, Ujjain.
B R3635

AN experienced SHORTHAND WRITER is willing to give TUITION in Shorthand at moderate fee in spare hours. Write Box No. 1733, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3632

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

TO LET.—Cotton Cleaning Factory with Commodious Godowns either for SALE or HIRE at Club Road. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 1781, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3622

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. Hornby Road.
M R3616

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS.—Desai's Coaching Class in Mathematics meets every evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. For sure success join early.
M R3617

THOROUGH TRAINING is imparted in the Art of Touch Typewriting at a moderate rate at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M 3609

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—REBUILT CRUDE OIL ENGINES, 10, 15, 20 Crossley; 8, 24, 28, 35, 45 National Heavy type, etc. Inquiries solicited for any kind of Machinery. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R3603

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONVOCATION GOWN and HOODS on HIRE—HIMMATLAL, Bookseller, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
T R 3621

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

THE VERY BEST KULU APPLES—NI. PLUS ULTRA—Scientifically packed eleven pounds basket for Rs. 5/8, post free Safe arrival assured. Apply MANAGER, Bursai Orchards Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3515

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.
R3631

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation (Astrological) Rs. 2. For Cotton Futures. Numerous testimonials HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3629

CONSULT Prof. BHANU Geomancer, Poona City, when Astrologers fail. Re. ONE for five Queries. Furnish correct Question-Time. Satisfaction guaranteed.
P R3626

QUICK! QUICK!! QUICK!!!—WANTED AGENCIES of all kinds. Send terms with samples to L. S. BHATTA & CO., Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, BANSWARA (Rajputana).
T R 3625

WHITE LEPROSY.—Surely cured in one day by our "FAQIRI SPECIFIC" if not price refunded. 1ST CLASS Rs. 4 per tin. ORDINARY Rs. 3. FACE POWDER—removes marks of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
P R3558

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagun Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 123, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap, like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.

Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Estd. 1908.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

LET... PM and FIVE ROOM ... operative Housing ... athroom, privy and ... each block. Tennis, ... temple aminities. ... m Jogeshwari ... arming scenery. ... Rs. 53/2 (Five ... Andheri. 27133

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1921.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 28th day of August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

(1) To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1926.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Dr. M. M. Mengle and Dr. B. H Madan, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
V. B. GORAY,
Managing Director.
27136

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN KALYAN AND AMBERNATH.

ON and from MONDAY, 16th August, 1926, an additional passenger train will be run between Kalyan and Ambernath to following timings :—

	H.M.
Kalyan ..... dep.	06-30
Ambernath ..... arr.	06-45
Ambernath ..... dep.	07-00
Kalyan ..... arr.	07-15

H. G. KELLY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th August, 1926.
27140

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, 12th July, 1926.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the LOCAL HEAD OFFICE of the Bank, MADRAS on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1926 at 4 p.m for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1926, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. M MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg).
27007 Managing Governors.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REMOVAL OF OUTWARD PARCEL OFFICE FROM CHURCH GATE STATION INTO FORT.

OWING to alterations at Church Gate station the Outward Parcels Office is being moved into temporary premises at Ravelin Street, Fort, and with effect from 16th August, 1926, all Booking of Outward parcels will be done from that Office instead of from Church Gate Station.

Parcels containing—
(1) Silver and Gold, (2) Ice, (3) Newspapers and (4) Perishables.
will however continue to be accepted and booked from the present Inward Parcels Office on the west side of the station.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th August, 1926.
27114

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

ATTENTION IS INVITED to the University Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 5th August, 1926, announcing the subjects selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,100 and the conditions of competition.

2. Except in the case of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Third Baronet) Prize which is awarded for an Essay on an Iranian subject and the competition for which is open to Graduates or Undergraduates or members of any University, the Prizes are open for competition by Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of a certain standing from the date of their graduation or matriculation.

3. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification referred to above.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th August, 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

Re: SUB-DIVISION OF Rs. 50 (REDUCED FROM RS. 100) SHARES INTO 5 SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH AND ISSUE OF NEW SCRIP.

HOLDERS of Old Scrip for Old Issue and New Issue Shares are reminded that all such Scrip should be forwarded to this Office with as little delay as possible for cancellation and issue of New Scrip in lieu thereof.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Hongkong House,
Calcutta,
The 14th August, 1926.
27138

MARKET AT WORLI CHAWLS.

AN AUCTION SALE of the stalls in the above Market will be held in chawl No. 41 of the Directorate Chawls at Worli on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. The stalls will be auctioned in three batches viz., meat, fish and vegetable for a period of one year. Successful bidders will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the bid at the conclusion of the auction, which will be forfeited in case of failure to pay the balance prior to taking possession of the stalls. The Deputy Director, Development Directorate, reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the offers without assigning any reasons therefor. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

R. HOGAN,
Special Officer,
Director'te Chawls,
Naigaum,
27103

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Ahmedabad Municipality for the supply of three Motor Lorries, suitable for removing refuse of the City, of a capacity from 1½ tons to 3 tons. Preference will be given to 2 ton lorries. The intending tenderers should state the prices with and without bodies. The tenders should be accompanied with full details and specifications of the chassis proposed to be supplied. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 21st August, 1926. The successful tenderer will have to deposit on intimation five per cent. of the contract sum.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Department,
Dated 9-8-1926.
27109

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To

The CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF JESRAJ PEMRAJ MORARKA, DECEASED, residing at Ramgadh in the Sikar State in Rajputana.

Re:—High Court Suit No. 1932 of 1926.

VISHWAMBHARLAL KANHAIYALAL, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHOLARAM JESRAJ MORARKA ..... Defendant.

Dear Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that VISHWAMBHARLAL KANHAIYALAL, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, have been granted leave under O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to institute a suit on behalf of themselves and other, the creditors of the estate of the said Jesraj Pemraj Morarka, for the following amongst other reliefs.

That all the properties and outstandings belonging to the estate of the said Jesraj Pemraj Morarka may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, for accounts for the appointment of a Receiver and injunction and for costs of the suit and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

Also take NOTICE that any of you, the Creditors of the said estate of Jesraj Pemraj Morarka, are at liberty to apply to the Court to be made a party to the suit if you so choose.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1926.

AMARCHAND MANGALDAS & PANDIT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.
27133

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

REOPENS after vacation on 1st September; Staff includes 3 Graduates, 2 trained teachers; Moulvi and Under-graduates. Good University results; 3 out of 6 passed Matriculation. One getting University Scholarship, another passed with distinction. Accommodation for few boys more; Write for particulars to Mr. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
27134

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF WADILAL SARABHAI, late of Bombay and Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant of the Visa Oswal Jain Community, ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed WADILAL SARABHAI, late of Bombay and Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant of the Visa Oswal Jain Community, deceased, (who died at Ahmedabad on or about the 10th day of June, 1926, leaving his last Will and Testament in the Gujarati Language and Character, dated the 19th day of January, 1926, whereby he appointed (1) Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, (2) Bai Laxmi, widow of the said Wadilal Sarabhai deceased, (3) Narandas Govindji, (4) Dossabhai Maganlal and (5) Jesingbhai Sarabhai, as Trustees and Executors respectively, named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned as Attorneys for the said Trustees and Executors, at their Office, situate at No. 36, Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the said Trustees and Executors will not be bound to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the said deceased in respect whereof they shall not have received Notice addressed to them in writing as hereinabove required.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Trustees and Executors or to the undersigned as their attorneys at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1926.

AMARCHAND, MANGALDAS & PANDIT.
Attorneys for the Trustees and Executors of the said Wadilal Sarabhai, deceased.
27132

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1924.

LAKHMICHAND KHETSI ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
GANPAT ABAJI TATE and ors. Defendants.
AND
AMRATLAL LAKHMICHAND KHOKHANI ..... Assignee of Decree.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Gopi Tank Road on MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gopi Tank Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5670 (1) 5670 (2) Street Nos. 146, 146A and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 295, 713, New Nos. 3991, 4661, Old Survey No. 160 and New Survey No. 1145 and Cadastral Survey No. 596 and containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and seventy-one (3571) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Oart of St. Michael Church on the West by the Oarts of Manuel Misquitta on the North by the Oart of Pandurang Balibhadra and on the South by the Oart of Mussa Mapla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Assignee abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27113

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Harold Lloyd

IN
Girl Shy

AT HIS BEST—
IN HIS BEST—

Ain't it a G-r-r-rand and Glorious Feelin'?

Here he is! The lad whose waggery makes the whole world kin!
And Oh! What a comedy!

—8 Reels—

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Time: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE
To-day and To-morrow
at 4 P. M.

PRICES: Boxes Rs. 3-6; Stalls Rs. 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2-4; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 1-8; Balcony As. 12; Gallery As. 6. These Prices include Tax.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
80, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALYAN ON THE MURBAD ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Byramji Bezonji Mistry and by virtue of the power of sale reserved under the indenture of mortgage, dated 25th day of February, 1922, and expressed to be made between the said Mr. Byramji Bezonji Mistry of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part and in pursuance of the Consent Decree dated the 8th day of April, 1924, in the High Court Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 947 of 1924 filed by the said Mortgagee as the Plaintiff against the said mortgagor as the Defendant, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 15th day of August 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land situate at Kalyan on the Murbad Road in the Registration Sub-District of Kalyan and in the District of Thana, being 106 feet long from North to South and 187 feet from East to West and on the South from East to West 143 feet with a Bungalow covered with Mangalore tiles constructed thereon and the well and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by public road leading to the Pond, on the South by the Murbad Road, on the West by the open space belonging to Gopal Krishna Pimpalkhare and on the North by the Road leading to the Pond.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Motilal Mansion No. 4, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 FLOUR MILLS WITH THEIR MACHINERY, ACCESSORIES ETC., AND A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT HASALI TANK ROAD, DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of Dr. Shivram Wamanji Patil the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dwarkabai wife of Wamanrao Pandurang Bhojni and Wamanrao Pandurang Bhojni the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 16th April, 1924, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned three Flour Mills and one immovable Property on Saturday the 14th August, 1926 at the time and place stated against each lot respectively.

PARTICULARS.

SALE OF LOTS NO. 1 AND 2 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT DE LISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI OPPOSITE THE BRIDGE.

LOT NO. 1.—One Flour Mill together with all its Machinery, Accessories etc., including Grinding maihinery, Motor starter etc., situate at Mahaluxmi Road, Dhobi Wada Street, Ward G, Street No. Room No. 12.

LOT NO. 2.—One Flour Mill together with all its Machinery, Accessories, etc., including Grinding machinery, Motor starter, etc., situate at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, Street No. 1, Shop No. 13, opposite Bridge.

SALE OF LOT NO. 3 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) AT HASALI TANK ROAD OR LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD.

LOT NO 3.—One Flour Mill together with all its Machinery Accessories, etc., including Grinding machinery, Motor starter etc., situate at Street No. 595C and 605, Hasali Tank Road, or Lady Jamshedji Road.

SALE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hasali Tank Road or Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 359-5|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East, West and South by the property of Manekji Dosabhoy Wadia on or towards the North partly by the property of Manchhoobhai Balgovind partly by the passage of the oart and partly by the property of the said Maneckji Dosabhai Wadia and in the middle a passage of the oart and which said premists are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275.542, New Nos. B|3960, 4423, Old Survey No. 275 and New Survey No. 1A|1439 and cadastral Survey No. 288 Mahim Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 4234 (4) and 4244 and Street No. 593 C and 605.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dikshit Manekkal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 23, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

PRAMEHAKESARI

Indicated in *Diabetes Mellitus*, glycosuria, Albuminuria and defective Carbohydrate metabolism and augments internal secretions supplying the necessary substances for the rebuilding of the disordered insular organism.

Per Box Rs. 5 only.

KALYANASRAMA, MYLAPORE, MADRAS

"TEN SCARS MAKE A MAN."
Last 3 Chapters, Parts 15 to 20 of Pathe's newest SUPER SERIAL
A feast of thrilling escapades! See the grand Finale! It is intriguing!
A great Finish of a great Story!
ALLENE RAY, QUEEN of Film Stars as Heroine!
ALSO:
A REAL COMEDY!
"OFF HIS TROLLEY"
Daily at: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Sat. and Sunday, Matinee at 3-30 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.
CROWN CINEMA.
("Universal Picture House") Sandhurst Road

IMPERIAL
CINEMA .... (LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S
Fine Social Film
NAVI-SETHANI
—:o:—
DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sundays and Holidays at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
6 Gigantic reels of surprises, thrills and sensations
"Marcco the Wrestler of Mikado."
See—the thrilling fight, startling climax and sensational romance in these brimful events.
ALSO COMIC
"DAY BY DAY."
COMING:—
"THE FIGHTING SKIPPER"

OWING TO GREAT RUSH ONE WEEK MORE.
ALSO
UPTO-DATE NEW DANCE This Week.
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Sharda's Romantic Picture
Madan Kala
A Love Romance—Beautiful Scenes—Well-known Artists.
ALSO BEAUTIFUL
STAGE DANCE
By Miss SHANTADEVI.
TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.
DAILY—5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE - - - - - - - New Charni Road.
—:o:—
Coming KRISHNA PICTURE,—
A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS.

AT THE
RIPON THEATRE
Corner of Grant Rd.
THE PARSI ALFRED THEATRICAL COMPANY
owned by MADAN THEATRES LD.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY, 15th August Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
PATNI PARTAP.
By PANDIT BETAH
New Dresses New Scenery New Illusions
100 ARTISTES 100
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.
It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta's Pole, Ahmedabad City.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAN PROPOSES

BUT

GOD DISPOSES.

THE NAKED TRUTH IS LITERALLY PROVED—

SEE Royal Art Studio's Picture

Bhagava Zenda

Majestic Cinema

GIRGAUM.

Time and Rates as Usual.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Banchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,

Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".

Tel. Nos. 21798—22044.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, BY CULLA,

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Dwarkadas Laljee Saraya and his wife Devkabai, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Chandrasen Dwarkadas and pursuant to the power of sale given in the mortgage deed dated the 4th March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of the Foras tenure containing by admeasuremtnt 208 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 198, New No. 13719, Old Survey No. 280 and New Survey No. 1|3540, together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4017 (1) and Street No. 204 all which premises are situate at Byculla Tank Pakhdy in the old Race Course on the Eastern Side of Ripon Road and on the Western side of Madanpura or Mahomedan Street and are bounded on the East by the Madanpura Street on the West by the Ripon Road, on the North by the property of Sukhibai Mulla Adamji and on the South by the property of Nowrosji Edulji Mahimwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This Day, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3 30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:

46 Pieces Embroidered net.
7 cases Steel Hinges.
4 cases Fish Hooks
4 cases Steel Butts.
One Lot of Christmas Stockings.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., attorneys for the parties concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

A lot of gold ornaments, such as bangles, Kanthis, necklaces, rings, chains etc.

AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

TO-Morrow SUNDAY, the 15th inst at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction near Dadar Police Station, Dadar near Parel Tram Terminus and opp. Convent School valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture glass crockery and platedware, dining table chairs, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room velve and lined suite, cabinets, one sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano, one Remington typewriter No. 10, dressing chest of drawers, mirror and panel door almyrahs, wardrobes, leather lined chairs, dressing and wash hand tables, meatsafe, one English ice box, one Boss Stove etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. M. N. Harrison of the Dadar Police.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
14 Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORIN*	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	SALDERA‡	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
3 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA‡	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK † ..		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
2 Ap	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA*	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

—2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
10th Mar.	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MAWDALA ..	8,248
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	SYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
18th Aug.	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
18th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf.
20th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE WEATHER.

VIGOROUS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

SIMLA, August 13.

The monsoon has been vigorous over most of the Northern India and locally heavy rain has again fallen in Bengal and Gujarat. A shallow depression which has formed over Bengal is causing strong monsoon over the North of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and East Konkan and local in Sind, Rajputana, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Coorg, Malabar, and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir, North West Frontier Provinces, and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmtin, Tousgoo, Kyaukpyu and Akyab one and a half inches; Rangoon two; Chorrapunji, Cox's Bazar, and Jessore three; Chittagong eight; Narayanganj, Barisal, and Berhampore one and a half; Burdwan and Jhansi four; Hissar and Sialkot one; Ambala and Ludhiana one and a half; Dalhousie two; Cherat five; Hyderabad (Sind) one; Mount Abu one and a half; Bhuj five; Nowgong and Jubbulpore one; Hoshangabad one and a half; and Saugor two.

Forecast:—Increase in Northeast India and decrease in Gujarat and in Punjab plains.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 13.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 13. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 43	52 44	25 70	40 70
Fort ..	0 40	75 94	28 53	45 93
J.J.Hospital	0 20	61 89	29 28	44 05

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 13th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F.) at 8 a.m: 29.752 inches (·013 above normal).
,, ,, at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.726 ,, (.050 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.011
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees
,, (wet bulb) ,, 77.1 ,,
Maximum temperature during 24 hours ,, 86.0 degrees (1.7 above normal)
Minimum ,, ,, during 24 hours 77.4 degrees (0.1 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.
,, ,, at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity ,, ,, 9 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 175 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 6
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.43 inches
Total rainfall during the month 15.37 ,,
,, ,, ,, year 55.53 ,,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 13TH AUG. 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.22'' of rain, Ambala 1.35'' and Hissar 0.91''. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west and moderately to heavily clouded over the east. The air is more humid than usual except at the foot of the hills. Maximum temperature was below normal in most parts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 4.47'' of rain, Cawnpore 0.18'' and Allahabad 0.23''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.49'' of rain and Mount Abu 1.73''. Skies are moderately clouded over upper Sind and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind and parts of east Rajputana; the minimum on the other hand was higher than usual in lower Sind and the hills of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 5.05'' of rain, Dwarka 0.20'', Rajkot 0.21'', Ahmedabad 0.72'' and Deesa 0.65''. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was much lower than usual in the inland districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.22'' of rain, Saugor 2.00'', Hoshangabad 1.42'' and Khandwa 0.28''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual almost everywhere outside Berar.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.43'' of rain, Ratnagiri 0.26'', Marmugao 0.26'' and Karwar 0.78''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 80deg.0 (2deg. above normal) and a minimum of 77deg.4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous in the northern and central parts of the reporting area. Locally heavy falls have occurred in Kathiawor and the United Provinces. The monsoon is weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the north Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

Forecast.—Extension in the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 12TH AUGUST 1926 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

Information from the Peninsula is almost wholly wanting. The monsoon has been active in northern and Central India and probably in the Peninsula also. Locally heavy rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, the west United Provinces, the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Sind; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir and northeast Baluchistan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Akyab six inches; Myitkyina one; Darjeeling five; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong four; Narayanganj two; Barisal one and a half; Bogra three; Jalpaiguri, Daltonganj one and a half; Ludhiana one; Murree one and a half; Lyallpur, Cherat two; Udaipur one; Pachmarhi six; Pendra one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRI. THE 13th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0.16	1 20	—1.04	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.36	3.69	—1.33	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	17.12	13.91	+3.21	34.77
Lahore ..	0 22	5.16	9.42	—4.26	19.62
Hissar ..	0 91	6.71	6.99	—0.28	14.47
Ambala ..	1.35	21.98	14.63	+7.35	30.49
Delhi ..	0 04	12.77	14 45	—1.67	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra ..	..	13.03	15 00	—1 97	26.90
Mainpur ..	..	15 48	14 21	+1.27	27.07
Jhansi ..	4 47	12.66	21.20	—8.54	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0 18	17.7c	18.30	—0.54	35.92
Allahabad ..	0 23	13.23	21.19	—7.96	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	1.59	1 50	+0.09	3.68
Karachi ..	0.04	3.12	4 69	—1.57	7.66
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	0.08	5.40	5 89	—0.49	11.79
Ajmer ..	1	9 88	12.04	—2.16	20.65
Jaipur ..	0 49	10.45	13.49	—3.04	24.21
Kotah ..	..	9.77	16.56	—6.79	28.23
Mount Abu ..	1.73	34.6)	37.62	—3.86	90.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	5.05	19.36	9.64	+9.72	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0 20	7.16	9.44	—2.28	13.52
Veraval ..	0.04	28.82	13.12	15.70	18.80
Rajkot ..	0 21	17.0.	17.76	—0.73	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	0 16	13.3.	12.91	+0.43	21.24
Surat ..	0 10	33.75	28.43	+5.32	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0 72	23.93	20.05	+3.88	28.83
Deesa ..	0 65	10.99	15.19	—4.20	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	..	20.50	16.67	+3.83	29.19
Indore ..	0 06	13.06	19.30	—6.24	33.12
Central Provinces—					
Jubbulpore ..	1 22	22.26	33.14	10.88	55.11
Saugor ..	2.00	20.85	26.94	—6.04	44.05
Hoshangabad ..	1.42	36 02	28.81	+7.21	48.85
Khandwa ..	0 28	16.6.	16.61	—0.06	29.63
Akola ..	0 02	22.81	17.76	+5.05	31.40
Amraoti ..	0 02	13.96	18.17	—4.18	33.05
Nagpur ..	0 0.	29.45	77.61	+1.84	48.97
Chanda ..	0 05	25.44	29.7.	—4.33	51.90
Raipur ..	0.03	13 43	29 76	16.33	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0 43	52.44	42 10	+3 34	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0 20	85.39	71.50	13.89	99.08
Mormugao ..	0 26	69.17	70.08	—0 91	94.95
Karwar ..	0 78	76.38	86 47	10 09	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	10.22	10.28	—0 06	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	0 01	11.2.	9.94	+1.6.	22.33
Poona ..	0 04	13.75	—0.53	27.11	
Sholapur ..	..	11.66	10.68	+0.98	28.46
Bijapur ..	..	4.19	6.76	—2.57	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.07	37.69	29.76	+7.93	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0 10	19.31	13.89	+5.42	27.53
Nizamabad	..				40.08
Indur ..					
Hyderabad ..	..	6.98	13.76	—6 78	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0 34	80.75	84.45	—3 70	125.68
Calicut ..	0 10	99.68	72.89	17.79	117.16
Cochin ..	..	68.69	57.72	10.97	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	23.84	22.46	—1.38	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 04	25.85	14.50	11.35	84.16
Madras Exlonding					
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	0 73	11.22	13.74	—2.52	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.32	4.53	—1.20	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	12.00	9.27	+2.73	31.23
Madras ..	0 12	3 90	7.96	—3.76	50.73
Bangalore ..	..	7.04	9.00	—2.04	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4 52	3.61	+0.91	22.28
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 82	3.99	—0.17	33.19
Nagapatam ..	..	0 40	4 62	—4.22	54.98

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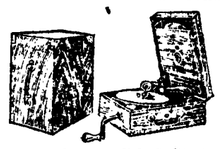

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadutas V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 8th November 1923) predicting that Mahatma-ji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON

Foreign Markets.

During the week under review Home Markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a substantial break both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on some short covering, but later gave way on considerable long liquidation on bearish Bureau Report and on more favourable weather conditions.

The American Market during the week has been entirely dominated by the publication of the third instalment of the Washington Bureau Report about which we made a few remarks in the Wednesday issue of this paper. The unexpectedly large figure shown by the report in question had an instantaneous effect on sentiment and brought in its train a considerable heavy liquidation with the result that a sharp break in prices followed.

Previous to the issuance of the official document not only mere "short" accounts being finally squared up, but a certain amount of "long" cotton was being put in the books in various quarters, on the strength that the document was almost certain to have a "bullish" character, and that the risk of a large loss any way was remote, but unfortunately these prognostications were not fulfilled, as the announcement of the actual figure of 15,621,000, bales by the Government was astounding, seeing that this official crop estimate was even larger than that indicated from most bearish sources.

Crop accounts during the week have on the whole been fairly favourable. The Weekly Government Weather Report gives us to understand that except in the Eastern portion where it is still too wet, the weather has been generally favourable throughout the resf of the Belt. Influenced by the recent bearish Bureau Report, and the existing more favourable weather conditions, speculative activity, particularly in America, has been centred on the "Bear" side, so that the market has been flooded with contracts from various sources, and the only off-take has been the gradual absorption by the trade on scale down.

Accounts from Manchester are slightly more cheerful, although the recent fall in values has somewhat disturbed buyers, and has to a certain extent checked enterprise, but the enquiry is large and as soon as a certain amount of stability shows itself in the raw material, we think that a substantial business will be done.

On the whole it would be idle to forecast with any confidence the immediate course of values under existing conditions, but it looks as if values will tend to sag still lower and so long as the weather in America continues favourable, no definite inclination towards "bullish" activity will be evidenced. On the other hand, caution is distinctly necessary on the "short" side, and we would rather look for a chance of buying on a further break than following the present tendency, being prepared to be satisfied with a moderate profit, as we hardly think that an advance will go far or be of a very permanent nature in view of the largeness of the crop.

LOCAL MARKETS.

The tone here throughout the greater part of the week remained easier in view of renewed lower advices from the other side. We can see nothing in the position to justify any advance in prices except for a slight reaction which may materialise in view of the recent sharp decline, and advantage should be taken of such temporary improvement in order to secure an interest on the "bear" side.

The demand for Ready Cotton has of late fallen off in view of the weakness displayed in contract prices, but owing to the very much reduced stock of unsold cotton now left in our market prices for actual cotton are not likely to give way.

The following were the changes in the Home Markets as compared with last week:

		Last week	This week.	
New York	October	17.28	16.21	—1.07
"	December	17.21	16.13	—1.08
"	January	17.26	16.16	—1.10
"	March	17.44	16.31	—1.13
"	May	17.59	16.50	—1.09
Liverpool	October	9.11	8.65	—.46
"	December	8.99	8.52	—.47
"	January	9.01	8.54	—.47
"	March	9.07	8.62	—.45
"	May	9.10	8.66	—.44

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach August opened on the 6th instant at Rs. 345 1|2 and going up to Rs. 349 1|2 on Shroffs and general buying, declined to Rs. 342 on selling by Shroffs on bearish Bureau Report. Again touching Rs. 346 on short covering, the market further gave way to Rs. 337 on Shroffs and general selling and closed on the 12th instant, at Rs. 341. Broach April|May opened at Rs. 327 on the 6th instant and going up by a rupee gradually eased to Rs. 310 1|2 on selling by Exporters, Japanese and Commission Houses and Shroffs, and closed on the 12th instant at Rs. 313.

Fine Oomra December|January opened on the 6th instant at Rs. 314 1|2 and going up by a rupee gradually declined to Rs. 298 1|2 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs and closed on the 12th instant at Rs. 301-1|2. F.G. Bengal opened on the 6th instant at Rs. 266 1|2 for December|January delivery and closed on the 12th instant at Rs. 250 1-2 the highest being Rs. 266 1-2 and the lowest Rs. 249.

PIECEGOODS.

An easier feeling has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week, in sympathy with the decline in the raw material. The United States Government's estimate of the American cotton crop this season is 15,621,000 bales, and if the weather conditions remain favourable till the end of the season, an yield of more than 17 million bales is expected, and taking into consideration the carry over of about six million bales, the total supply will be 23 million bales, which will be more than sufficient for the world's requirements. The consumption of American cotton during the coming year is not expected to exceed about 15 million bales. The present prices of cotton cannot therefore be maintained.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have shown a decline of two annas per piece in Red End styles. 45, 48 and 51 inches by 38 yards Gold End Shirtings have shown a further reduction of eight annas per piece. Dewhurst's Grey Shirtings have also depreciated in values to the same extent. Grey Jaconets have gone down in values by two annas. Sacharilla Heading White Mulls in 56 inches width have been easier by six annas. 34 inches by 18 yards White Nainsooks worth Rs. 5-3 and Rs. 5-14 per piece have been quoted at Rs. 4-14 and Rs. 5-2. 26 inches low quality ranges of Nainsooks can be had at Rs. 3-4.

The Manchester Market has been easier to some extent in sympathy with the decline in cotton. For White Goods, October, November, December shipments are required. Some lots of Grey Shirtings have been recently booked at cheaper rates. Merchants have not fared well in the recent arrivals of goods, which were booked at lower rates, owing to the absence of demand for Manchester goods. The trade returns of British India for the month of June 1926 showed an increase of 21 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 21 lakhs in value in the imports of cotton piecegoods. White and Coloured goods increased by 8 million and 5 million yards in quantity and in value by Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively. Grey goods also rose by 8 million yards but lower prices accounted for a decrease of Rs. 11 lakhs in value.

Local mill cloths have been in moderate demand, but values have gone down by half an anna per lb., on account of the decline in cotton. The following sales are reported to have been made by the mills:—

400 bales Calendered Shirtings "Bugle" brand of Century Mills at 15 annas, and 800 bales Longcloths "Putla" brand of same mills at Re. 1, both in small lots to different upcountry buyers.

500 bales Longcloths and Light weights of Standard Mills at Rs. 1|0|6

2500 bales Calendered Shirtings, Longcloths etc. of Petit group mills on basis of Rs. 0/14/9, Rs. 0-15/8 and Rs. 1/0/3.

1500 bales Calendered Shirtings of Apollo and David Mills on Rs. 0/15/0 basis.

2000 bales Calendered Shirtings of E. D. Sassoon Group on the basis of Rs. 0/15/0

Small lots of Calendered Shirtings of Currimbhoy, Fazulbhoy, Pearl and Pabaney Mills at Rs. 0/14/6

These sales have been possible owing to the lower rates, but buyers are now keeping aloof expecting further decline in the near future. The members of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Inquiry) have gone on a visit to Ahmedabad on the 12th instant to get first hand information regarding the mills working there.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37	1/2/38	9	8	0
" 10000	..45× "	..	11	8	0
" No. 33,000	..45× "	..	10	0	0
" No. 2800	..37× "	..	8	8	0
" No. 4545	..38×38	..	10	8	0
" No. 15000	..44×38	..	10	8	0
" No. 16000	.. " "	..	11	0	0
" No. 17000	.. " "	..	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 "	..	9	8	0
" No. 2750	..45 "	..	11	8	0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1/2..		16	0	0
" BB	..38×38 1/2..		14	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	..38×38 1/2..			..	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38		9	8	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× "	..	9	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		14	8	0

Grey Drills.

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		19	2	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40			..	

Grey Jaconets.

Ralli No. 18	..45×22	..	5	2	0
" No. 18	..40×22	..	5	8	0
" No. 138	..40×22	..	5	4	0
" No. 636	..44×22	..		..	

White Shirtings

Liepmann's No. 1500	42×42	..	20	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	23	8	0

White Mulls.

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	4	0
" No. 60	..46×19	..	8	0	0
" No. 600	..51×19	..	8	14	0
" No. 6000	..56×19	..	9	14	0
" No. 88	..58×20	..	6	10	0
" No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	0	0
" No. 166	..30×20	..		..	
" No. 818	..32×20	..		..	
" No. 1440	..36×20	..	4	10	0
" No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8	0
" No 224	..44×20	..	6	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	0	0
" No. 119	..37×18	..	3	8	0
" No. 229	..42×18	..	4	0	0
" No. 339	..47×18	..	4	8	0
" 1K-4K38"	43"48"53×18 Aug.			..	
" No. 95	..58×20	..	6	8	0
" No. 66999	..40×18	..	4	8	0
" No. 86999	..40×18	..	5	0	0
" No. 775	..40×18	..	5	4	0
" No. 875	..45×18	..	5	12	0
" No. 975	..50×18	..	6	4	0
" No. 645	..50×18	..	6	4	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	6	8	0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..		..	

White Nainsooks

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	3	8	0
" No. 61-81	.. "	..	3	4	0
" No. 1850	.. "	..		..	
" No 1900	.. "	..		..	
" No. 2000	.. "	..		..	
" No. 21021	.. "	..		..	
" No 36620 T.B.	36×22	..	5	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	3	10	0
" No. 95950-97970		..		..	
" Saraswati	36×18	..	6	12	0
" TipooW/WWW	34×18.		4	10	0
" No. 50000	"	..	4	14	0
" No. 33340/33350/33360			5	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5056 6767	..26×18	..	3	4	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38×22			..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	3	4	0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		..	3	4	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

Japanese Grey Cloths.

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	9	10	0
" 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. "	16	8	0
" 5151 "	..44×38	.. "	12	4	0
" 4141 "	..44×38	.. "	11	0	0
" 5544 "	..44×38	.. "	11	0	0
" 3800 "	..44×38	.. "	17	0	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8	0
9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	Net.	14	12	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. "	11	12	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Since our last, prices have continued to remain unchanged throughout the week under review but in the latter part of the week as a result of the publication of the bearish Bureau Report the tendency of the yarn market has been distinctly easy and the prices showed some inclination towards the decline on account of the absence of buying since the publication of the Bureau. The gradual improvement in demand that was in evidence during the last fortnight has again been absent and buyers have been away from the market at the moment as they are of opinion that they will be able to obtain their requirements at lower rates if they wait for some time further as they believe cotton will show some further decline in course of time. The bulk of inquiries has been restricted and it seems as if all buying is at a stand still temporarily. The feeling of confidence, which was found amongst the dealers during the last few weeks has rather been found no more and it is believed that if American cotton will show a further decline there will be a nervousness amongst the dealers some of whom will sell off their holdings at lower limits. The mills, however, have been keeping a firm attitude in as much as they have effected good many sales some time back and have been wisely waiting at such a time when the pressure of sales will have an adverse effect on the market.

English Yarns.—The position remains unchanged and there is a small buying from stock and a small business is being done with Manchester in welknown chops.

Japanese Yarns.—Turnover does not show much improvement but the prices have remained fairly steady on account of small stocks and arrivals also being smaller in the near future. Decline in cotton, however, is likely to make further forward business possible in some of the Japanese yarns especially in single yarn in the near future and dealers have, therefore, been busy in clearing off their holdings in order to enable them to purchase forward deliveries at profitable rates. A small business has been done in 32s. Yarn during the latter part of the week and several offers have been on cable for various single yarns and if cotton declines further we believe in all probability Japanese business will be possible, in course of time. Sampin have declined to the extent of about 6 points whereas exchange has remained pretty firm.

Indian Yarns.—There are hardly any sales of importance to be reported by our mills during the week and as the sentiment has again been bearish amongst the buyers business does not seem to be possible during the next few days. The mills, however, can afford to wait for some time further so long as the yarn sales are concerned and if they will wait for some time the market will settle itself and in course of time buyers will go in and operate. Besides, inspite of the decline in American cotton it is very difficult for the mills to lower their rates any further in view of the fairly steady position of the spot cotton. Demand from consuming centres is still unsatisfactory and it is reported that up-country mills have been doing satisfactory business and meeting the requirements of their markets. Calcutta reports poor Trade and offers from Rangoon are very low, and unworkable. Punjab and other big centres have been buying in small quantities.

Our market is rather unsettled on account of the recent decline in American Cotton but as Monsoon and other factors are favourable so far, we think before long things will settle down and some business will be possible.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

So far as Ready Sugar is concerned, our market ruled strong during the early part of the week with better demand and later on declined a little on reports of quiet news from Calcutta and Karachi the highest price touched was Rs. 15.13-0 and lowest Rs. 15|8|0 ex Godowns. The undertone is steady and with small arrivals expected for July Shipment and the goods being in strong hands we do think lower prices for the present. Some of the importers have stored a fair quantity of White Javas from recent arrivals. As regards forward positions with shorts covering and strong advices from Java a fair quantity changed hands in White Javas July|September at 15s 4d., to 15s 8d and October|December at 15s|7 to 15s|10 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Some direct business has been done for September at 15s 9d., C.I.F. terms. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet, but steady markets with little business doing and importers are buying in Calcutta. Java reported a steadier market with good business doing. London and America were quiet with small fluctuations. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 15|10 equal to 15s|6. F.B.H., Stocks 75,000 bags.

T.M.O., July|Sept. 15s|6 F.B.H.

T.M.O., Oct|Dec. 15s|9 F.B.H.

T.M.O., Jan|March 16s F.B.H.

Beet Rs. 15.10-0; Stocks 8,000 bales.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

August 13.

S S Bankura Hutchard, Busreh.

S S Honoluka Maru, Hora Kobe.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind Manley, London.

DEPARTURES.

August 14.

S S City of Rangoon, Jones, Calcutta.

S S Elysia, Duncan, Liverpool.

S S China Furlong, London.

LOADING.

August 13.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, for London.

Steamer Varela for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

FRIDAY, August 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Elysia, 4211, Liverpool, 14/8, Graham's Tdg Co.

2 China, 4173, London, 14/8, M M and Co.

3 Mantola 5353 London 13/8 M M & Co.

3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 18/8 M M and

4 Clan Machab 3816, Coast Ports 16/8 J. Finlay and Co.

5 C/o Rangoon, 4272, Colmbo. 13/8 F F Campbell and Co.

6 Neuenfels, 4996, Karachi, NF, L Edwards and Co.

7 Swazi 3174 Karachi N.F. K Nixon & Co.

8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 13/8 N Y Kaisha.

10 Karoa 3607 E A Ports 1/9 M M & Co.

11 Genova, 4201, Genoa, 15/8, L T and M Italiana

12 Khandalla 3239, Mombasa, 18/8, M M and Co.

14 Persia 3909 14 S Karachi L T M Italian

15 Kashmir 5539, NF, 11/9 M M & Co.

16 San Fco. Zavier, 152, NF, NF, Indian C N and T Co.

BPS Kaiser-i-Hind 998, London 21/8 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sikh 3288, Java, 14/8 T Morrison and Co.

3 Barala, 7899, P Gulf, 18/8, M M and Co.

4 Varsova 1956 Busrah 13/8 M M & Co.

5 Indus Maru, 2705, Kobe, 17/8, O S. Kaisha.

6 Jalajyoti 2688 Calcutta 13/8, Scindia, S N Co.

8 Pundit 3199 Calcutta N.F T Morrison and Co.

12/13 Garada, 8218 Karachi, 13/8, M M and Co.

15 Bankura 1905 P Gulf 25/8 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar 14/8 Lalji Naranjee & Co.

C/R Gasana 3191, Calcutta 14/8 M M & Co.

D/E Shuja 3112 Jeddah 13/8 T Morrison & Co.

Q Indira 278 M'Coast 16/8 Bombay Steam ship.

K Vasna 2043 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.

L/M Oostoppelle, 248 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 13th

5.35 p.m.

Cotton Mill shares ruled firm by bull support and eased off later on by profit-taking sales.

Tone is however firm.

We quote:—Fazul 893/12, Pearl 495, Dyeing 906/4, Century 380, Nagpur 530, Swadeshi 510, Colaba 137/8, Crescent 190.

Cement and Steel shares were in request and improved few points.

Imperial Bank shares had a heavy drop by selling pressure and done up to 1455 and closed steady at Rs. 1470. New India improved to 23 and closed at 22/4.

Cash shares we quote:—Alcock 205, Tata Power 540, Andhra Valley 428/8, Katni def 220, Indian Cement 90, Tata 2nd pref 62/8, E D United 1, Dawn 725, Currim 325, Pabaney 255, Gokak 115.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2	4	80
Baroda	50	4		82
Central Co-operative	50	7	1/2	58 1/2
Central	25	1	1/2	26 4
Eastern	£ 5	9	p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40		14 0
Imperial Contributory	*125	10		366 4
Union	5	0	4 0	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	17	4
Central India Mining	10	4	1/2	25 4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	90	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	87	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	220	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	4
Shivrajpur	10	8	1/2	44

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedab d Prantej	500	11	p.c.	93	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10	p.c.	140	
Central Province	100	7	1/2	p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati	100	6	p.c.	95	
Guzerat	100	5	p.c.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5	p.c.	102	
Larkana	100	5	p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon	100	5	p.c.	80	
Pachora Jammer	100	5	p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5	p.c.	99	x D
Sialkot Narowal	100	5	p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12	p.c.	154	
Tapti Valley	500	8	p.c.	7	2 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4	p.c.	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	171	4	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	255		
Scindia Steam	15—0—14	Y—9—8			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5	p.c.	74	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..		725	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..		1000	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8		125	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8		66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6		95	
Surat Electricity	100	..		65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30		1042	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7	p.c.	970	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..		542	6
Tata Power P.	1,000	..		770	

PRESS COMPANIES

Advani	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	150	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton	125	20	320	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Beras	500	80	360	
New East India	1,000	..	1000	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	525	
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	780	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	685	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	206	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	465	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	121	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 6	0-6-0	5	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering	100	10	160	
Mckenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	605	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6	p.c.	128
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	62	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	24	6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	31	4
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	27	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	22	4
Oriental Life	100	30	p.c.	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5 1/2	p.c.	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P	10	5	p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	906	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7	p.c.	160
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	42	8
Century	100	20y	380	
Central India O.	100	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5	p.c.	442 8
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	137	8
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	nil	190	
Currimbhoy	250	..	325	
David	500	..	360	
Dawn	250	40	720	4
E.D. Sassoon United O	7/8	..	1	0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	255	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	220	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	393	12
Finlay	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	115	

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SOLE AGENTS:

MULLICK & Co.,

1, Jugipara Lane, (Maniktola) Calcutta.

Hindoostan	1,000	100	1700	
Hindian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	177	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100-12-8		383-12	
Jamshed O.	350	..	60	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	90	
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1050	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5400	
Madhora Scindia	100	..	22	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	102	8
Madras United	250	15	480	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	1825	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	140	
Mysore	50	5	115	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	313	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	495	
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	40	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	15	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	250	825	XD
Simplex	250	..	113	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	39	
Standard	500	40	1390	
Swadeshi	100	18	510	
Swan	100		150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2260	
Vishnu P.	500	35	570	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 13.

Ahmedabad					430
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	992-8	910	901-4	906-4	
Century					380
Central India					530
Colaba Land					137-8
Crescent					190
Edward Sassoon					133-12
Fazulbhoy	887-8	898-12	885	893-12	
Finlay					128-12
Globe					25
Gokak					115
Indian Bleaching					177-8
Indore Malwa					383-12
Kohinoor					1100
Madhowjee					102-8
Mathuradas					120
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					115
New Great	313-12	310-4	313-12	313-12	
Pearl	492-8	500	492-8	495	
Pabany					255
Phoenix					427-8
Simplex					112-12
Swadeshi	510	515	507-12	511-4	
Swan Mills					150
Tata Mill					115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					206-4
Bombay Steam					171-4
Tram Co. Ord.	125-10	125-10	124-6	125	
Bundi Cement					17-4
Central India Mining					25-8
Indian Cement					87-8
Katni Cement Ord.					90
Shivrajpur					44
Tata Hydro	1036-4	1047-8	1035	1042-8	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	32-12	33-6	32-12	33-4	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	82-8	85	81-14	84-6	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, August 13.

A further drop of 16 to 20 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on further long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 22 to 21 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The weakness in the American markets continues and the decline may go somewhat further. We advise waiting with a view to take advantage of any further breaks to effect purchases.

In accordance with a small decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2 lower with Broach August at Rs. 339 and gradually improved to Rs. 344 on Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 311 and advanced to Rs. 312 onbuying by Shroffs and a Japanese firm. Selling by Exporters and Commission Houses caused the market to ease to Rs. 312, but the rate again improved to Rs. 314 on general buying, on Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 313 3/4 and closed steady at Rs. 314 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses and Bazar operators.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 300 and closed steady at Rs. 302 1/2 on buying by Shroffs. Bengal Dec/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 251.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

To-day 1,100 bales Dhollera and 100 bales Kalagin inall 1,200 bales were tendered. Total tenders up-to-date are 500 bales Broach, 1,700 bales Punjab/Americans, 4,200 bales Dholleras, 800 bales Kalagin and 100 bales Surat in all 7,300 bales.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay August 13

Fully Good Broach April/May	314¼
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	345
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	252
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	303

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 13

	Super-fine.	Fine.	F. Gd.	F.G Gd.	Fair.
M G Dhollera	351	343	335	327	
M G Kadi/Viragaon	356	348	340	332	
M G Sawgin/Dharwar	376	368	360	352	
M G Kalagin	356	348	340	332	
M G Broach No. 2	366	358	350	342	
M G Southerns			348	338	328
M. G. Punjab/American	376	368	360	352	

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, August 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	314
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	344
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	252
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	303
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	333

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 13

	New.	
Bengal Superfine M.G.	260	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	24.5/50	.....
Bengal F.G. MG	227/30	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	227/30	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.M.G	330/32	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	335	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	330/32	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	312/15	.....
Purgaon Fine M.G.	315/17	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	323/25	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	300/5	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	288/90	.....
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	272	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	260	.....
Khandesh F.G. M. G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	340/50	.....
Broach F.G. M.G	310/15	.....
Muthia Fine MG.	242/45	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	230	.....
Dharwar F.Good S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	355	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	310/15	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	330	.....
Cambodia F.G. M.G.	385/90	.....
Navsari F.G. MG	.....	.....
Surat F.G M.	370/80	.....
Kadi/Viragaon F.M M.G.	300/5	.....
Dhollera F.G MG	300/2	.....
Kalagin FG. M.G	.....	.....

AUSTRALIAN COTTON PRODUCTS BOUNTY ACT.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives passed the third reading of the Cotton Products Bounty Act.—Reuter's Special.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..		2,92,103	2,97,008
Central India ..	471	3,84,607	3,47,115
Berar and Nagar ..	20	2,24,448	2,03,765
Hyderabad-Gaoran	144	74,265	95,236
Berar	3	4,78,399	5,72,404
Central Provinces ..		2,46,947	2,58,578
Total Oomras ..	633	17,00,789	17,82,106
Dholera	730	2,84,669	3,15,536
N.W. Provinces ..		1,30,518	1,32,972
Rajputana	284	4,15,002	82,055
Sind-Punjab ..		2,94,970	3,04,773
Broach		3,13,277	4,86,672
Coompta & Dharwar	3,763	1,58,493	2,12,688
Westerns-Northerns	615	1,11,441	1,18,052
Cocconada		3,124	2,111
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		65,988	38,594
Peruian		5,155	6,431
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	3,544	84,347	66,882
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,645	3,513
Total ..	9,574	32,88,675	36,22,034

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th Aug. This year	Last year
Europe	393	5,38,715	6,85,205
Japan & China ..	1,051	17,74,419	19,65,797
Coast Ports ..		23,660	22,764
Up country by Rail. ..	1,07,727		15,161
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		60,513	23,398
Total	1,449	25,05,034	27,12,268

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

	To-day's closing
August	8.81
September	8.74
October	8.65
November	8.51
December	8.52
January	8.54
February	8.56
March	8.62
April	8.62
May	8.66
June	8.64
July	8.65
August	8.59
Middling Spot	9.36

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

	To-day's closing
August	14.42
September	14.42
October	14.37
November	14.22
December	14.10
January	13.97
February	13.91
March	13.85
April	13.85
May	13.80
June	13.80
July	13.80
August	13.80
Sakellaridis, F G F, Spot	15.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 12.

Scinde Good	6.20
Scinde Fully Good	6.50
Scinde Fine	6.80
Bengal Good	6.30
Bengal Fully Good	6.60
Bengal Fine	6.90
Oomra, Good	7.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.35
Oomra Fine	7.65
Broach Good	7.45
Broach Fully Good	7.85
Broach Fine	8.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 12.

To-day's Sales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,00 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	300 bales.
Sales of Last Indian Cotton	200 bales.

New York 1st a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	16.30
January	16.32
March	16.40

New York 12-45 p.m.

October	16.24
January	16.24
March	16.42

New Orleans 9 a.m

October	6.24
January	16.06

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £7-7/8 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Cottonseed Egyptian, Black, £9/7/6 Aug. shipment, Hull. Nominal.

Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis £8/15/0 August shipment. Hull. Paid.

Castorseed, Bombay £15/3/8 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton, £21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton, £20/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment Nominal.

Market: Cotton seed. Easier.

Castorseed: Firmer.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

	To-day's price.
October	16.21
December	16.13
January	16.16
March	16.31
May	16.50
Middling Spot	17.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 12.

To-day's:—

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 10,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bales

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 12.

	To-day's price.
October	16.17
January	16.00
Middling Spot	17.17

RATILAL & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents have received to day the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. Harris Arby and Vose:—"Reports indicate crop Improvement."

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 12.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lb 54 August shipment. Quoted.

Rosio Sante Fe, per 58½ lb.

Market: Easy with prices lower. Trade slow

Wheat, Australian 7/ August shipment. Value.

Market: Easy with prices lower. Trade slow.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi 56/6 August shipment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 56/9 Afloat, Sellers.

Cargo, Victorian 57/3 Arrived, Paid.

LINSEED

London, August 12.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £18/13/8 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta .. £18/13/9 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, August 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 34/4 Sept/Dec. delivery paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 35 Jan/Apl delivery. Paid.

LINSEED.

London August 12.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton, £16-3/4 Aug/Sept. shipment Value.

Linseed La Plata CIF ton £16-7/8 Sept. Oct shipment Hull Paid.

Market, Firmer. Linseed, La Plata, ...16½ Afloat, Hull. Paid

Linseed, Bombay £19 1/8 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25, C and F Calcutta:—

September, per cwt 15/10½

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 16.

Jan/Mar. per cwt 16/1 1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay:—

Jan/Mar per cwt. 16/2 1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25, C and F Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/3 1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Spot 19-3/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 12.

Demand Bills 485.50.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 13.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 August
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 September
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 August
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 September
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 December

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1235
Bank's buying D D 1345
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1360

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 128 3/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 148 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 191 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.86 1/16 12th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 19/32 12th inst.
London—Paris 176.00 12th inst.
London—Belgium 177.00 12th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.12 12th inst.
London—Italy 147.000 12th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 12th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1200
American Dollars	275 3/4
Hongkong Dollars	147 3/4
Shanghai	191 1/4
Japan	131½
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 12.

T T Berlin on London 20.41-7/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11-1/4.
T T Brussels on London 177.00.
T T Madrid on London 31.60.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.14.
T T Paris on London—177.00.

London, Aug. 12

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, August 13.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 28 3/4d 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 3/4d 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 62 3/4 cts
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 13/32 per cent 12th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent. 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent. 6 mos 2 1/2 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5¼ per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5¾ per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Ready:—21/6/3.

Vaida Sravan: Opening 21/6/3. Highest 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/5/9. Highest 21/6/0. At 6 p.m. 21/6/0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/0/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Ready:—64/6/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 64/6/0. Highest 64/4/3. At 6 p.m. 64/4/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/4/3. Highest 64/4/3. At 6 p.m. 64/4/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/14/0

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/10/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 12.

Silver—Business small. Market quiet.

Spot	28.3/4
Forward	28.3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 12.

Bar Gold Fine per oz 84.4-11½

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and onwards

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

Special Representative for India: Block E, Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

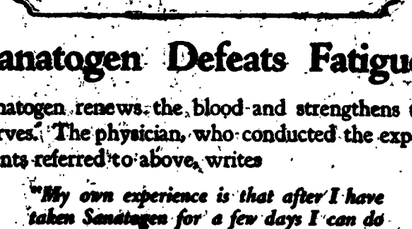
Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Feel Fit and Fresh.



Groups of people were tested before and after a fortnight's use of Sanatogen. A remarkable increase in vitality was found, in some cases over 60%.—See "Medical Echo," January, 1925.

Sanatogen Defeats Fatigue!

Sanatogen renews the blood and strengthens the nerves. The physician who conducted the experiments referred to above, writes

"My own experience is that after I have taken Sanatogen for a few days I can do my routine work without any feeling of fatigue ensuing at any time."

Here then is indisputable proof that Sanatogen is a mighty nerve food and energiser. Taken regularly, night and morning, it will enable you to do your day's work practically without fatigue, and to come to your hours of recreation full of the joyous energy of healthy life. Sanatogen supplies body and nerves with just those elements—albumin and organic phosphorus—which are necessary to build up radiant health and vitality.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food.

Sold at all chemists and stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

At Home to Sir A. Marten by the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Willingdon Sports Club, 5-30 p.m.

S.S. China, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gym. vs. Customa, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Under Young Men's Parsee Assn. Mr. Bhulubhai Desai's lecture on "Indian National Life of To-day," Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

English Mails.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" arrived London on Thursday the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 30 a.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

Steamer Movements.—The B. L. s.s. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo arrived London on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

Social Workers' Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. R. Deshpande will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problems" and Prof. H. L. Kaji on "Consumers' Co-operation."

Bombay Students' Brotherhood.—Prof. B. J. Vaswani, M.A., will conduct a study class in "Ancient Indian History" for matric students at the Brotherhood premises, "Mantri House," French Bridge, Chowpatty, tomorrow (Sunday), at 9 30 a.m. (S.T.). The class is open to all and no fee will be charged.

Parsi Public Gathering.—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public Parsi gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. K. J. Dubash, solicitor, and Captain S. R. Bamji will deliver short addresses on "Parsis—their Modes Ancient and Modern" followed by a lecture by Mr. J. B. Vatcha on "Revival of ancient Parsi Wedding Songs." Miss Navazbai D. Contractor B.A. will preside. The meeting is open to Parsis.

Religious Discourses.—Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhakti Yoga" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Gita class at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, will be conducted by the Swami at 5 30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday).

A Religious Conversazione.—Swami Nirmalananda, a disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramhamsa, and President of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Bangalore, will hold a religious conversazione in the hall of the Vanita Visharam, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday). The public are cordially invited to the function.

Free Sanskrit Class.—A Free Sanskrit Class has been opened by an experienced Sanskrit Teacher at the Gokhale Education Society's Seth Dharamsey Govindji Thackersey High School, Girgaum. It will be held every Sunday from 2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. S.L.C. Examination students will be specially benefited by this.

Indian Musical Concert.—Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya has arranged a free performance on Indian classical music once every week. The first of the series of such concerts will be held at Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya premises to-morrow (Sunday) 8 30 p.m., when also a lecture will be delivered by Principal Kapleshwari Buva on various Indian classical Ragnies.

National School Old Boys' Union.—It is proposed to hold a meeting of the past students of the Marathi National High School of Bombay to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at the Congress House, to consider the formation of an Old Boys' Union. All past students and teachers are requested to be present.

"Duty of Voters".—Under the auspices of the Madras Union, Parel, a Public Meeting of the South Indian Voters of the Northern Division will be held at the quadrangle, Krishna Buildings Nos. 1 and 2, Parel, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjts. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Jamnadas M. Mehta, and F. J. Jinwalla, Congress candidates, will speak on "The Duty of the Voters at the forthcoming Elections." All are requested to attend.

THE SECRET OF GOOD DIGESTION

Practically all forms of dyspepsia and stomach trouble are due to or accompanied by an abnormal condition known as acidity, which causes fermentation and the formation of gas. Correct this condition and all pain and distress instantly disappear. For this purpose, the best thing known is to take a little "Bisurated" Magnesia. This instantly neutralises the acid, stops the fermentation and formation of gas, and permits painless normal digestion. Get a package of "Bisurated" Magnesia (tablets or powder) from your chemist to-day, and take after eating or whenever pain is felt; you'll be astonished at the results—pain, distress, discomfort, and fullness all gone as if by magic. Nothing else relieves as quickly and surely as "Bisurated" Magnesia, and for this reason sufferers from indigestion should never be without it. When buying, see the registered trade marks "Bisurated" and "Bismag" on the wrapper.

INDIAN LABOUR DELEGATE

"Chronicle" Photo.
Lala Lajpatrai, one of the Indian delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the English mail.

GOVERNOR FOR PORTUGUESE INDIA

"Chronicle" Photo.
H. E. General Massano de Amorim, the Governor-General for Portuguese India who arrived by the English mail on Friday. He is seen third from the left in the picture.

B. P. C. C.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CONGRESS ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincail Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) will take place at Hira Baug near C. P. Tank at 6 30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) for contesting the forthcoming Provincial and Legislative elections according to the Congress Mandate. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside and Messrs. Jumnadas K. Mehta, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Baiubhai T. Desai, Purshottamdas Tricamdas and R. G. Tripathi will speak.

A BOHRA MERCHANT GETS "M.B.E."

Mulla Muhammad Alli Sharaf Ali Harrvala a prominent Dawoodi Merchant of Bombay, who has trade connections in Abyssinia has received a letter from the British Foreign Office informing him that "the King, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has approved of his appointment as a member of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of your valuable services." Mulla Muhammad Ali holds titles awarded to him by the Abyssinian Government.

MR. JUSTICE PATKAR ENTERTAINED.

The members of the Hindu Union Club, Bombay, entertained the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar, one of the old members of the Club, in the club premises, Kirloskar Bhuvan, Girgaum, on Sunday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, presiding. After an interesting programme of music, was gone through, Sir Lallubhai addressing the gathering eulogised the qualities of Mr. Justice Patkar. His knowledge about the criminal cases was very great, and he served as a Government pleader for the longest period, about thirteen years, except the late Rao Saheb Vasudeo Jagannathji. Concluding he said that Mr. Patkar had all the qualities of the late Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, whom Mr Patkar looked upon as a guide. He was sure that Mr. Patkar would discharge the responsibilities due to his high office satisfactorily. He then garlanded Mr. Patkar amidst loud applause.

Dr. M. B. Velkar offered felicitations to the guest of the evening in suitable terms.

Mr. Patkar, rising in the midst of applause, made a brief reply. He thanked all the members of the Club for the honour they had done to him that evening. Referring to the late N. G. Chandavarkar he said that in him he had found a very valuable guide. In fact his present position was due to his advice and assistance. He further said that he would try to discharge the many and heavy responsibilities pertaining to his high office to the best of his abilities.

The gathering then dispersed after partaking of light refreshments provided for the occasion.

DEATH IN OPERATION ROOM.

EUROPEAN LADY DIES WHILE UNDER CHLOROFORM.

A tragic case of death while under chloroform occurred on Friday morning in the European General Hospital in which a European lady, wife of an officer in the Salvation Army was the victim. It appeared Mrs. Anne Mason (35), residing at Ripon Road, Byculla, was suffering from malaria and was removed to the E. G. Hospital on the 11th instant. On Friday morning at about 9 o'clock chloroform was adminstered to her to extract her two teeth and while under chloroform after her two teeth were extracted she expired.

The Coroner being informed held an inquest at the hospital and specially called Dr. J. R. Jagose, Professor of Anaesthetics in Grant Medical College, Bombay, to assist him in the enquiry.

Mr. Arthus Edward Mason, Adjutant, Salvation Army, husband of the deceased said, the deceased was removed to the E. G. Hospital on the 11th instant. It was found advisable after her admission to remove two of her teeth and both the witness and the deceased consented. On Friday morning he received information that she was dead. He had no complaint to make.

Dr. Reginald William Pettigrew, Resident Medical Officer, said, the deceased was suffering from pyorhoea and Major Gilroy, the Superintendent, advised the removal of her two teeth. The deceased consented. Witness examined her heart and lungs and found them normal.

Dr. Alexander Leslie Hudson, Assistant Surgeon, E. G. Hospital, said Major Gilroy decided to extract two teeth as they were infected. She was taken to operation room at 9 a.m. on Friday. Witness examined the heart and lungs and found them in normal condition. He then administered chloroform by the open method and Major Gilroy proceeded with the operation. After two teeth were extracted the patient collapsed. All the necessary measures to recover her were taken, but the patient expired.

To Dr. J. R. Jagose, witness said he had administered 1 1'2 to 2 oz of chloroform. He felt the pulse but did not find the action. He then pulled the tongue and gave injection and artificial respiration for about half an hour but without any effect.

Dr. Jagose was of opinion that all the necessary precautions were taken at the hospital in the time of the emergency and that the death was due to heart failure.

The jury returned a verdict of death by heart failure.

POLICE COMPLAINT AGAINST A MOTOR DRIVER.

Mr. Rahu, Inspector, Bombay City Police appeared before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning and applied for a summons against Manmohandas Laxmidas Kapadia, a motor driver.

Mr. Rahu stated that in the evening at about 6.30 p.m. on the 4th instant one Makan Dabya was driving a private victoria along Cuffe Parade towards Ponde Street, Mr. Gulam Hussein B. Somji, the owner of the carriage was seated in the carriage with another man, Mr. Rahu alleged that as the victoria was being driven towards Ponde Street, Kapadia came from the opposite direction driving car No. Y-714. His car collided with the victoria, breaking thereby the poles of the carriage.

The Magistrate passed orders to issue summons against the accused.

DEATH FROM STAB.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Friday touchinf the death of Subhan Santoo (35) who was stabbed by his nephew named Hariba Rama with a knife on the 4th instant at about 9 a.m. and died in G T Hospital soon after admission.

The evidence showed that the deceased and Hariba had quarrelled on the morning of the 4th instant over some money affairs. In the evening at about 9 p.m. when the deceased was passing along Cawasji Patel Street it was alleged, Hariba, the assailant came from behind and stabbed the deceased on his abdomen protruding his intestines. Hariba then made good his escape and is still at large. The injured man was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against Hariba.

FATAL FALL.

On Thursday morning about twenty Pathans were piling a stack of wooden sleepers at Haji Bunder when a sleeper weighing about half a ton fell on a Pathan named Alijan Khan killing him on the spot.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TWO PATHANS SUDDEN DEATH.

On Friday morning, Syed Hazem and Kabulkhan, two Pathans employed by Messrs Hill Knox and Co. were working in the hold of s.s. "Sikh" in Victoria Dock when they were suddenly taken ill. The chief officer brought them on the deck but they expired soon after although artificial respiration was resorted to.

COUNTY CRICKET.

WEDNESDAY'S MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The following are the closing scores in the County cricket matches that began yesterday:—

Somerset vs. Surrey.—Surrey 192. Somerset 103 (Peach 6 for 35, Fender 4 for 39). Surrey 191 (Sandham 59, Glasgow 4 for 52, White 4 for 61). Somerset 48 for 4.

Worcestershire vs. Lancashire.—Worcester 232 (Bowles 52). Lancashire 439 for 8 (Makepeace 144, Iddon 60, Taylor 81 not out).

Essex vs. Derbyshire.—Essex 231 (O'Connor 66, Russell 102 not out, Morton 5 for 94). Derby 155 (Storer 62).

Gloucester vs. Notts.—Notts 155. Gloucester 123 (Staples 7 for 38). Notts 299 for 6 declared (George Gunn 68, Payton 56, Walker 105). Gloucester 84 for 8.

Yorkshire vs. Northamptonshire at Leeds (began to-day).—Northants 126 (Macaulay 6 for 23). Yorkshire 177 (Clark 4 for 52, Jupp 4 for 72). Northants 6 for no wicket.

Hampshire vs. Middlesex at Bournemouth.—Hampshire 416 (Mead 117, Day 103, Haig 5 for 115). Middlesex 228 for 5 (Hendren 97 not out).

Sussex vs. Leicestershire.—Leicester 287 (Browne 5 for 72). Sussex 221 (Cox 70). Leicester in second innings 10 for 1 wicket. —Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS V. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The two-day match between the Australians and the Public Schools Fifteen which began on Wednesday ended in a draw. The Australians' first innings closed for 264, Ponsford and Woodfull being principal scorers with 97 and 84 respectively. May (Wellington) took 6 wickets for 53. The Schools made 114 (Grimmett 4 for 26, Ryder 4 for 9) and following on 105 for 2, Wilson (Repton) scoring 57 not out.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET AT NASIK.

An interesting match was played on the 8th instant on the Police Training School ground between the Nasik H. S. Y. M. C. Club and the P. T. S. Eleven. The end was very exciting. The Nasik team was disposed of for 94 runs. The P. T. S. were five wickets for 83 and the remaining five wickets fell with the addition of only four runs. The following are the total scores:—

N. H. S. Y. M. C. C.

Soman 11, Kalsekar 25, Mujumdar 5, Reuben (capt) 26 not out, Fowler 0, Abhyankar 1, Kulkarni 2, Paranjpe 10, Walvekar 1, Gangal 3, Sharangpani 3, extras 7. Total 94.

P. T. S.

Prabhansing 6, Roach 6, U'Ren (capt) 25, Solanki 23, Pathan 16, Karimullah 5, Surajuddin 1, Hamidkhan 0, Nabar 2, Dehelvi 0, Nasrullah 0 not out, extras 3. Total 87.

BOWLING.

Solanki 7 wickets for 25, Pathan 2 for 51, Abhyankar 2 for 47, Kalsekar 1 for 22, Soman 4 for 12, Paranjpe 3 for 3.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

H. E. General Massano D'Amorim, new Governor General of Portuguese India arrived from Portugal by s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Friday morning and was received at the Mole by General Girdwood, Commanding Bombay District, Mr. Perry, the Collector of Bombay, Senhor Fernndes D'Cruz, Governor of Damaun and Mr. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner and others. Senhor Massano drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel and thence to Goa by Poona Mail the same afternoon.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning brought an number of prominent Indians who had gone abroad. For well nigh two hours in the morning the friends and relatives of these passengers had called to accord them a hearty welcome. Among the noted arrivals were also Hon. Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Major Zorawar Singh, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, (Members of the Skeen Committee), Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, (members of the Currency Commission) Dr. Sir P. C. Ray, (representative, Calcutta University at the Empire Universities Conference Cambridge) and Lala Lajpat Rai (representative, Indian Trade Union Congress, Geneva.

They were garlanded before disembarkation by the representatives of various bodies.

"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE COMPETITION"

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to advertisement appearing in this paper on the 1st of June offering two prizes for competitive essays for this, we now sincerely regret to inform the public of the fact that owing to sudden illness of one of the Directors of Dr. Batliwalla's Coy., it has been made impossible to announce the result through your columns early, but it will be out by the end of this month.—Yours, etc.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

NEW BOMBAY JUDGE.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Bart-at-Law, as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the vacancy caused by the promotion of the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Kt., LL.D., Bart-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the said High Court.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Horaby Road.)

OCTOBER.

13th August, 1926	
Previous Closing Rate	16.21
To-day's Opening Rate	16.46
Difference	+.25
To-day's Closing Rate	16.33
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

13th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	8.65
To-day's Opening Rate	8 69
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	8.72
Difference	+.07
Khandi	315-4-0
Sewri	314-8-0
Weather Bureau Report	69.0
Gross Estimate	1,56,21,000
Ginning	47,700

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2-30 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

GIFT OF SONG	1
MAY B	2
JOVIALITY	3

3.0 p.m.

THE BASRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

MANSOOR BEG	1
HURCHAN	2
AMOOD	3

3-30 p.m.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

ADOUR	1
REDCOT	2
THE TYPHOON	3

4-0 p.m.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

TOSS UP	1
CHRYSOLITE	2
DIVIDE	3

4-30 p.m.

THE BASRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

DILAWAR	1
AFTAB	2
SILVER THRUSH	3

5-0 p.m.

THE BLANDFORD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

ARDLEY	1
WEDDING DAY	2
HAPPY ELF	3

5-30 p.m.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

MOONSHINER	1
SAUCE	2
KATERFELTO	3

6-0 p.m.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

HEERA MAHAL	1
ELTONIAN	2
ORMISTON	3

6-30 p.m.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

OFFICER	1
TRUSTY	2
KANDINAVA	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE.

DILAWAR and ARDLEY.

HAWKERS AND MUNICIPAL LICENCE.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and about 20 representatives of the hawkers waited upon the Municipal Commissioner in deputation on Friday at about 7 30 p.m. Mr. Jhabwalla explained to him that their fight was for those hawkers who were pedlers and carried other kinds of articles for sale on shoulders or heads from house to house serving the needs of the community and as their earnings were poor the license fee was a real burden to them. The hawkers on foot did not occupy municipal land and as such they should not be asked to have a license which was a hardship to them, and in fact the Municipality could have no justification for it.

COMMISSIONER HELPLESS.

The Municipal Commissioner argued that the men fell within the category of the hawkers and as the Government Legislature had imposed upon the Municipality the duty of carrying out the License the Municipality were bound to compel the hawkers to have licenses. But the question of fees was important and though he felt he should see it reduced, he could not at once agree to accept a standard. All that rested with the Corporation.

At this Mr. Jhabwalla suggested that if the license was to be enforced, the men might be permitted to accept a nominal uniform fee of Re. 1 per year at the most. And before the question was decided the order for licenses might be suspended.

The deputation after thanking the Commissioner for hearing their case departed.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Kelkar left Calcutta on Thursday night for Bombay.

Mr. Jayakar leaves Calcutta for Bombay on Friday evening.

The Governor of Madras will arrive at Madras from Ooty on the 19th instant to preside over the Convocation of the University and will leave for Ooty the same evening.

The members of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, gave a hearty reception to the Hon. the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, the President of that body, on the eve of his departure to join the Imperial Conference in London as one of India's representatives.

Mr. G K. Nariman left Peshawar for Kabul on Friday morning.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1926.

THE BULLION STANDARD.

The new Gold Standard (?) for India elaborated by the Hilton-Young Commission cannot be accused by its most inveterate critic of not being immensely complicated. The Commission are so perfectly horrified at the idea of gold ever getting into actual and active circulation in this country that they have sought every possible safeguard to prevent it finding its way into the people's hands. When monetary experts, however, speak of gold getting into circulation and consider that eventuality a sort of a minor calamity of the monetary equilibrium, they have in mind the danger resulting from an excessive hoarding of the precious metal wasteful in itself and fatal to the credit expansion of the community. But the Hilton-Young device of a highly elaborate bullion standard, with a standard unit worth 22,000 odd rupees, is far from being capable of guarding against this peculiar danger, in so far as it is likely or considerable. By making a gold unit of unwieldy dimensions, they pride themselves on having achieved a phonomenon that would for ever stop gold hoarding in this country, popularly supposed in Europe to be most incurably addicted to this wasteful habit. As a matter of fact, however, not only, will the only class of people to whom it would pay to persist in hoarding gold, and who will be at the same time able to do so despite the excessively high unit prescribed by the Commission,—the bankers and bullion dealers,—not be prevented from carrying on their activities; but it may even be that a spirit of speculation in gold may come to be engendered that would be fatal to the carefully complicated mechanism of the new bullion standard. It is true the Indian currency is now professed to be linked by a statutory obligation on Government, with gold; but even if we forget the adventures of the Government of India in regard to currency manipulations or vicissitudes since the closure of the Indian Mints, even if we overlook that those, who had no scruple in evading their solemnly plighted word when it became inconvenient for them to keep to that word, will find little difficulty and less scruple in manipulating legislation or certifying the same if ever the moment comes when it cannot suit their book to keep to the statutory obligation. and even if we forego any reflection on the unseemly and unnecessary haste with which they are attempting to hurry legislation through the legislature without giving breathing time to the public opinion to express itself. we cannot, we must not. forget that the real motive force and spring of action in all these movements for regulating the currency system of India is to secure a certain high-levelled fixity between the Indian and the imperial British units True, the pound sterling has once more become practically identical with the gold sovereign, even if the old-time freedom of the gold market is not assumed even in Britain as yet in all essential particulars. But that is not identical with holding that the pound sterling will never again be disturbed in the future. and that the Indian currency system, made up practically of inconvertible notes printed on paper or on silver. will not suffer in the future in sympathy with any vicissitudes and misfortunes that may overtake it. So long as India does not get a real gold standard of her own *sans phrase,* so long as she has not the full complement of such an automatic gold standard of her own, viz., a gold mint of her own and a gold currency as well, there is absolutely no guarantee that in any moment of crisis, particularly one which affects Britain, her interests will not be once again betrayed,—as they have been, unfortunately, only too often betrayed in the past,—by her present non-Indian and self-satisfied bureaucracy.

This eventual danger is not utterly negligible. The very fact that the Commission have made all these conditions and limitations on the Gold Standard (?) they have chosen to inflict on India is, to our mind, highly suggestive and gravely suspicious. The reasons,—where they are not mere parody of reasoning,—wherewith they have sought to make out a case for their untenable position, if properly understood in India, will be enough by themselves to show up this body of Pecksniffian benefactors and well-wishers of this country. They are so overwhelmed with the harm to India.—without troubling for a single second to show what that harm is likely to be,—of gold forming the sole body of the Indian currency system, that they have rather chosen to allow gold never to form any part of the actual circulation in this country. Of course, if the Indian legislature will be so stupid as not to heed the advice of this most costly of all Commissions of inquiry, (not in the actual amount of fees and honoraria paid to the members and the establishment and printing charges of the Commission and its report, though they are considerable enough in all conscience—but in the ultimate consequences to Indian trade, Indian agriculture and Indian industry), they may, after a time, take steps to undo a part of what the Commission has recommended and the Government are hurrying to do. As for the Commission they are perfectly satisfied that for India to adopt a gold standard of the orthodox honest type. would mean a weakening of her credit system, a fall in the rates of interest and in prices. But granted all these imaginary ills do occur, will they necessarily be harmful—and harmful, we mean to India? The Indian rate of interest is universally admitted to be higher, in comparison, than that in other industrialised and great commercial countries. If a fall in the rate of interest should occur as a consequence of the adoption of the Gold Standard, need Indian leaders be frightened thereby? And, further, if a fall likewise occurs in the gold price of Indian produce as anticipated, need the purchasers of Indian produce be frightened thereby either? Besides, the Commission have, somewhat inconsistently or at least contrary to the experience of the facts of Indian trade and finance, assumed that the surplus gold required for circulation in India will come from the reserves only. This is a prime fallacy, which it is surprising and annoying has not been exposed for what it is by the critics of the Commission hitherto. India can and should get additional gold wanted for circulation as well as for reserve-replenishment, from the regularly favourable trade balance that she is in the fortunate position to command year in and year out; and unless there is a conspiracy to defraud her of her just dues in regard to the world's supply of gold, there can be no valid reason to multiply all these precautions and complications in her standard of currency, all dictated by the one desire to prevent her getting the gold to which she is entitled.

This last, however. is the precise reason why they would not have India adopt the honest, automatic, somewhat old-fashioned but thoroughly reliable gold standard, with a gold currency and gold mint of her own, which did such yeoman service to the trade and finance of Britain, and made her an envy and a model in the rest of the civilised commercial world. In rejecting the scheme for a working gold standard as propounded by the Finance Department of India, the Commission have given five or six elaborate reasons. not one of which either apply to the case in hand or are a faithful representation of India's just concern in the matter. For it is untrue to urge that India's demand for gold will aggregate £103 million every year when the total net balance of trade in her favour, after paying for our unprofitable and unjustifiable foreign incubus of the "Home" Charges is barely 60 crores; even at the very high trade figures of the last three years. It is positively dishonest to magnify these fundamentally false figures into such a tremendous catastrophe to the world-price-level, as the Commission have done. Their real, substantial and only reason, however. is the effect of a gold standard in India on the process of monetary reconstruction which the European countries are supposed to be undergoing in the intervals between their internecine bickerings. Granting for a moment that the argument, such as it is, holds good, what is that to India? Europe has made her own bed, let her lie on it. Why should India be prevented from getting her share of the world's output of gold, simply because. if she were so allowed to enter the gold market, European reconstruction might be possibly. though remotely and indirectly, endangered. Again the fact, as urged in one of the paragraphs of this retrograde document, of America having invested considerable capital and labour in the silver mining industry is paraded solemnly as a reason why India should do nothing which may conceivably effect injuriously the silver market, and so alienate the sympathies of Uncle Sam from Mr. John Bull. We confess we were not prepared, even from such a packed body, for a travesty of reasoning on this scale, But we trust it will not be long left in doubt as to what the Indian nation thinks of such a pitiful performance.

A WHOLESOME PRINCIPLE.

In a recent case the Bombay High Court decided that the police had no right to refuse an accused person access to his counsel while in police custody. Another wholesome principle of law that no citizen can be detained indefinitely by the police has just been vindicated by the Calcutta High Court in connection with a case which arose out of the arrest of a person during the recent disturbances in that city. A few days after his arrest the accused applied for bail which was refused on the ground that the presence of the accused was necessary for police investigations. Another application under section 491 of the C. P. C. was made to the High Court against this order. It was opposed by the Advocate-General but although Justices Rankin and Chotzner held that the police had no right to detain a person for an indefinite period, another Divisional Bench of the High Court had pronounced a different view on this point. The matter was, therefore, referred to a Full Bench.

The Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court held that the police had no power of detaining a person for an indefinite period. It laid down that it was open to the police to re-arrest the accused and proceed against him but that a person arrested without a warrant could not be kept in the custody of the police indefinitely on the ground that the police investigation was to be completed or further advanced. It pointed out that the right to be taken out of police custody was a right in the interest of the accused. It prevented detention with a view to extort confession or as a means of compelling people to give information. The public will welcome this judgment of the highest tribunal of Calcutta because such a clear enunciation of the rights of the accused will be a warning to the police that the police station is not to be considered as a prison house. As the Acting Chief Judge of the Calcutta High Court reminded them, "the period of detention was for the specific purpose of producing the arrested person before a Magistrate as soon as it was reasonably possible". Detention is not to be used for the purpose of police investigation or any other object. The Calcutta Police sought to justify their action on the plea that the relevent section 76 of the Calcutta Police Act does not specify the hours of detention, but, as the Acting Chief Justice remarked, the right of an accused. under the common law, to be brought before a Magistrate as soon as it was possible—a right recognised under the law in the whole of India outside Calcutta—could not be repealed by such an omission.

Notes of the Day.

What It Means.

Supporters of the Baldwin policy of doing nothing to settle the quarrel between the employers and the employed in the British Coal Industry evidently do not realise what the stoppage of coal production means to Britain. In a recent issue of the "Economist" it was pointed out that the present cost of the coal stoppage was from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 a week and that the loss to the national income would soon rise to £20,000,000 a week. "as conditions deteriorate." They have deteriorated and the miners' contention that for at least four months more the subsidy should be continued, as it would be a mere flea-bite compared with the weekly loss in national income, remains unanswered by the Baldwin Government. What exasperates the miners is the vacillation of the Premier. The very day after he had declared that a subsidy was out of the question, in a speech at Norwich he repeated his previous promise of assistance to the industry. "within the limits laid down," which meant a subsidy of about three millions, in case a settlement could be reached. The Bishops who are still hopeful of a settlement must first tackle Mr. Baldwin.

Ministers' Honour.

In the House of Commons last month the Labour Party pressed for a Select Committee "to consider how far in the public interest a Minister of the Crown may be associated with a public or private company during his term of office or with any company which is in contractual relations with the Government of which he is a member." At present partners of a firm cannot make contracts with the Government and sit and vote in the House. Yet, if that firm were turned into a private company, they could sit not only as Members but even as Ministers. All that the Labour Party wished in asking for the Select Committee was to remove the present undoubted anomaly and to ensure that every Minister must be free from temptation in the business world and above suspicion in the world of politics. This wholesome principle should have been unanimously accepted by the House. But the Tory Majority smelt in the motion a personal attack on Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who is a director of a company which has secured a number of Government contracts, and on that gratuitous assumption levelled an undignified attack on the Labour Party The Radical Press is naturally wondering why the Conservatives should oppose a motion which, as the "New Statesman" rightly observes, "should have the backing of honest and intelligent men of any party or no party."

The Only Course.

In laughing out the absurd proposal of the Standing Committee for the rescision of its resolution of 1923 boycotting the use of British goods, the Bombay Municipal Corporation took the only course proper for a public body which desires to retain a shred of self-respect. Its refusal to take into consideration the Standing Committee's proposal has prevented it from stultifying itself. Sir Dinshaw Petit moved that the consideration of the proposal be adjourned 'sine die' and Mr. Dalvi seconded him. The Corporation agreed without even caring to discuss the matter. A capitalist of nationalist sympathies and a lawyer of pronounced Moderate views have thus cooperated in teaching the Standing Committee that it has better things to do than to ask the Corporation to recant and pursue the unpatriotic course of laying it down that it was wrong in excluding the use of British goods. Let this be a lesson to the busy-bodies who hope "to create a better feeling and understanding between Britishers and Indians" by such stultifying means. There are plenty of other ways of promoting that understanding if only the Britishers take the initiative by joining heartily in the Indian demand for real Home Rule.

Satisfied!

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association expressed its "satisfaction" at its meeting on Wednesday last at the appointment of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee by the Government of India. The Council found that the Central Government had thus complied, "to a considerable extent," with the recommendations the Association had made. Had it been in more intimate touch with public feeling on the subject, the Council would have, we are sure, included in its expression of "satisfaction" an element of some "dissatisfaction" at the limited scope of the Enquiry Committee's terms of reference. and the nature of its personnel. The Bombay Presidency Association owes it to the public to move the Government of India to enlarge these terms of reference as suggested by the Corporation, even though any addition to the personnel may be too late at this stage.

"Inquiry is Being Made."

Over a year ago the Municipality of Ahmedabad submitted to Government a complete scheme of compulsory primary education in the city. Repeated reminders were addressed to Government by the Municipality thereafter but there seems to be no disposition on their part to expedite the matter. In the last Council session several members asked questions about this delay and enquired whether Government would place on the Council table all correspondence that had so far passed between them and the Municipality on the subject. To all the questions, as to several others on other subjects, the Minister for Education gave the stereotyped reply: "Inquiry is being made." The long delay on the part of Government in disposing of such an important subject is in itself unjustifiable. The flippant manner in which the Minister dismissed the members' questions is most reprehensible. He has had due notice of the questions. He is also supposed to be himself administering the Department of Education. Why should he then shirk giving straightforward replies to the questions? "Inquiry is being made," indeed! A pertinent point of enquiry would be whether the Minister is really attending to his legitimate work.

General Convenience.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru finds that the bills he wanted to introduce in the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly can have no chance of even being allowed a mere introduction because as the Private Secretary to the Viceroy informs Pandit Shamlal in reply to his protest, "the order of business has already been arranged with a view to public interests and the general convenience of the House." The reply also says that no non-official Bills are sufficiently advanced to have reasonable prospects of passing through both Chambers this session But who is to determine the "general convenience," officialdom or the members of the Assembly? It may be, for example, to the convenience of the Assembly to allow Pandit Shamlal just to introduce his bills instead of wasting time over a Currency Bill it does not want. The Private Secretary's reply is certainly an encroachment upon the rights of the Assembly.

Trained Volunteers.

The Congress has a large body of devoted volunteers and workers, but not many of them possess all the necessary training. Its volunteer organisation known as the Hindustani Seva Dal has been trying for a few years past to remedy the defect and it trained a large body of volunteers for the Belgaum and Cawnpore sessions of the Congress. It has now prepared a comprehensive scheme of training according to which Provincial Boards of the Dal are expected to start, at suitable places, training camps to train a number of volunteers from each district in the Province. These volunteers. when they return to their localities, should in turn train others in the various talukas of the district. The course includes, among other items, drill according to the well-known system of Prof. Manikrao of Baroda, physical training, signalling, spinning and carding, first-aid Hindustani and national songs. Dr. Hardiker, the General Secretary of the All-India Dal as also of the Karnatak Provincial Branch, has been at great pains for some time past to train a model volunteer corps for Karnatak and has already made a good beginning. We trust Congressmen in Karnatak will support him enthusiastically and other provinces will emulate the example of Karnatak.

Women's Hospital at Hubli

Though medical relief to the poor is a subject which is supposed to be one of the chief 'non-productive' activities of Government, it has, like education, provided considerable scope for private endeavour. The prejudices of the Indian women prevent them from taking full advantage of Government dispensaries and such patients generally prefer to remain unattended rather than be treated by men doctors. A right move to help them has been taken by the Karnatak which has a very successful womens' hospital at Hubli conducted entirely by a lady doctor and two nurses. The hospital, which is a charitable institution open to women and children of all classes and creeds, was established by the Indian Women's Aid Society. The Report for the year 1925 shows that this pioneer institution has been supplying a real want for the people of the Karnatak. The number of in-patients and out-patients increased considerably during the last twelve months. and it is only the want of proper accommodation that stands in the way of the hospital showing far better results. The Society has undertaken the work of constructing a building for the hospital equipped with modern requirements and we fully endorse its appeal for public support.

THE CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL SUPPORTS NEHRU-AZAD MANIFESTO.

I am thankful to Pandit Motilal and Maulana Azad for this move. I have already wired my loyal support to the Indian National Union. And though for obvious reasons they have, to steer clear of current politics, I believe that if those who seriously join this Union will try to work out this problem with intelligence and courage, they will be compelled gradually to develop a distinct political platform also of their own. But for the present I am content to have even a common non-political platform upon which we all may meet. The Hindu-Moslem problem is fundamentally a political problem. It is only upon a common political ideal and in the inspiration of common civic and economic interests that the two communities may honestly unite. The Swaraj State in India cannot be a theocratic State, governed either by the Hindu or the Moslem sacred laws. It must be a secular State, as all modern States are. This, of course, does not mean that the higher interests which are represented by our religious and socio-religious life and disciplines will not receive the highest allegiance from us; but only this, that so far as our State life is concerned it will not be mixed up with the forms and formularies of our religious or socio-religious life. The National State in India will neither be a Hindu nor a Muslim, much less a Christian or Judaic or Buddhistic or Parsee Commonwealth. It will and must be an Indian Commonwealth. While securing to every individual and community the fullest freedom of their religious pursuits and observances, within such limits as the similar freedom of other individuals or communities in regard to their own religious pursuits and obligations demands, the Swaraj State which we are striving to build up in modern India, will enlist the common patriotism of all the communities and organise the best intelligence and wisdom of all of these communities, in its service for the furtherance of the Common as distinguished from Communal Good.

I am hoping in the faith that all efforts to make the world better than what we find it, are blessed by the Common Father and Director of us all, whether we are Hindus or Moslems or Christians or Parsis or Jews or Buddhists, that the Indian National Union will be an instrument in His hands for leading our hapless land to the haven of Peace and Love. The propaganda of this Union must work along two lines just now. It must create where it does not exist, a living sense of our community of political and economic interests which are not divided into communal compartments, the sense that what is hurtful to the Hindus cannot be beneficial to the Mahomedans of India, and what is hurtful to the Indian Mahomedans cannot be beneficial to the Hindus, but that the Hindu and the Mahomedan, as Sir Syed Ahmed declared to us nearly fifty years ago when I was a student in the Calcutta University, are like two limbs of the same body and one limb cannot grow and realise its own ends if the other limb is maimed or paralysed. And we must, and here I am referring to the educated intelligentsia of both the communities, strive to study, know and appreciate the higher culture of both the communities such as will command our respect for these two great world-religions that have contributed so largely and may yet contribute perhaps even in a larger measure to the common culture of the Human Race in both Asia and Europe. It is my deep conviction that this Hindu-Moslem problem can only be solved and the Hindu-Moslem union be built up on the basis of our sincere loyalty to our Common Political Life and Civic Freedom and the mutual appreciation by the leaders of the two communities of the two great world-cultures which they represent. If the proposed Union will work along these lines, I have no doubt that it will do more than any body has as yet been able to do, to help the solution of this problem.

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

"THE BORI BUNDER INCIDENT."

With reference to the report, published in our issue of Tuesday 10th instant, headed "Orgy of Drunkenness," of happenings ot the Victoria Terminus Station on Saturday night which concluded with the statement that Col. Huffam and Messrs. W. J. Cullen, W. J. Jenkins and J. R. Mackenzie were arrested and taken to the Phalton Road Police Station, we have received another communication from their Solicitors. The Solicitors inform us that the allegations, contained in the report, particularly that the gentlemen named and their party behaved in a vulgar and disorderly manner and were heavily drunk and the gentlemen named were arrested, are entirely untrue. The report was published by us in good faith on information supplied to us, and in the Editor's absence out of Bombay. As it is the policy of this paper to avoid casting unfounded aspersions on any individuals and to take the earliest opportunity of rectifying any honest error in that direction, we readily accept the Solicitors' contradiction and tender to all the gentlemen concerned our apology and express our deep regret for having published allegations against them based on wrong information.

A STEEL COMBINE.

NEARING COMPLETION

WILL BRITAIN KEEP OUT?

LONDON, August 13.

Negotiations for the great continental Trust, in which representatives of heavy metal industries of France, Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg are concerned, are reaching final stages at Paris. The British position is stated at present to be somewhat obscure, although the "Westminster Gazette" learns on high authority that the British steel interests do not intend to enter the combine.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, August 13.

Paris.—"Le Journal" says it is most improbable that British industrialists will attempt to attack the trust as they are already members of the rails combine. The paper further expresses an opinion that it is awaiting a reply of the American manufacturers who are certain to take up the challenge of the new Trust which is likely to be organised very effectually against American dumping.

"Le Matin" says the agreement which is expected to be signed will only operate after it is approved by the Governments of countries concerned.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN FRANCS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The French francs opened in London at 179¼ and closed at 177½. The Belgian francs closed at 178½.—Reuter's Special.

FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. IN TURKEY.

TO CEASE OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Constantinople.—The police headquarters have ordered the foreign Chambers of Commerce to cease operations immediately. The ban was threatened for some time past, but it was not thought that it would ever be enforced, as Government had been considering whether to apply the Turkish laws to the foreign Chambers or to permit their operations in conformity with the international obligations.—Reuter.

The foreign circles are at a loss to understand the motives for the order which is attributed partly to the desire of the Turkish Chamber of Commerce to secure the fees hitherto paid to the foreign chambers for services rendered, partly to Angora's aims to destroy what is regarded as the last vestiges of the capitulations and partly to Angora's ambition to inaugurate the national mercantile marine. While the American Chamber is not particularly affected owing to the reduced trade, the British, French and Italian Chambers regard the matter as more serious. The British Chamber has been operating for the past 40 years and its disappearance will cause a profound perturbation to the traders.—Reuter.

CAPITULATIONS TO CEASE.

ANGORA GOVT'S MOVE.

LONDON, August 12.

Constantinople.—Foreign circles are at a loss to understand the motives for the order which is attributed partly to the desire of the Turkish Chamber of Commerce to secure fees hitherto paid to foreign Chambers for services rendered, partly to Angora's aims to destroy what is regarded as the last vestiges of capitulations and partly to Angora's ambition to inaugurate national mercantile marine. While the American Chamber is not particularly affected owing to reduced trade, British French and Italian Chambers regard the matter as more serious. The British Chamber has been operating for the past forty years and its disappearance will cause profound perfornation to traders.—Reuter.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

TRAIN DISASTER IN BAVARIA.

LONDON, August 13.

Berlin.—Twelve persons have been killed and 30 injured at Langenbach in Bavaria as a result of the derailment of a train from Berlin. Three coaches were overturned.—Reuter's Special.

ITALO-SPANISH TREATY.

LONDON, August 12.

Madrid.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, interviewed by Reuter stated that the Italo-Spanish treaty creates a permanent commission of five persons, each Government choosing one, and the remainder to be chosen by mutual agreement from foreigners not residing in contracting countries and not employed by them. The treaty provides that in the event of one contracting party being attacked notwithstanding its peaceful attitude, the other contracting party shall remain neutral.—Reuter.

LALAJI BACK IN INDIA

WANTED INFORMATION BUREAUS

FOR DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT INDIAN NEWS

Lala Lajpat Rai, India's delegate at the International Conference at Geneva returned to Bombay by the s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Friday morning. A number of friends, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, were at the mole station to receive him. Lala Lajpat Rai who looked quite fit and healthy motored straight to Birla House, Girgaum. He left Bombay by the Punjab Mail the same afternoon for Delhi.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" about his impressions of the Geneva Conference, Lalaji said, that no special Indian problem or question was before the Conference nothing tangible has resulted so far as Indian Labour was concerned. The International Conference has information bureaus in all important centres and Lalaji moved a resolution that such information bureaus should be established in India. The resolution was accepted, but it was impossible to start the Indian Information Bureaus straight-way. The budget for 1927 was prepared in March, 1926, and as such no provision could be made for financing the Indian information bureaus in 1927. However, now that the resolution has been accepted provision would be made for

BACK HOME.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

bureaus in India when preparing the budget for 1928.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA ABROAD.

"What do you think about starting information bureaus on behalf of the Congress in all important world centres?" asked the representative.

"So far as the dissemination of news and views of national importance is concerned, I am strongly of opinion that authoritative information bureaus, supplied with up to-date information on all questions of international importance relating to India, and also on all important domestic questions should be set up in all the important world centres, at least in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, New York and Tokio."

"By authoritative' you mean controlled by the Congress?" asked the representative.

"Preferably they should be run by all-party organisations, failing that, of course, by the Congress," replied Lalaji.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

"You have been elected to represent India at the Empire Parliamentary Conference to be held in Australia. Do you intend to go there?"

"My assent to allow my name to be elected was conditional. I told the Secretary to the Parliamentary Association in London that I could not definitely promise to go to Australia, because all depended upon my decision in India. I am free to go or not to go as I like. That I will decide definitely in a week. If I decide to go, I shall leave India by the first week of September and can't be back again before the middle of December."

"Well, I should very much like to go," added Lalaji, but you see the elections are there and I can't afford to be out of India at the time."

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Asked his opinion about the Currency Commission's Report, Lalaji said that as the important appendices attached to the Report were not available, at present, to the public, it was difficult to come to any definite conclusion. "But under the circumstances," continued Lalaji, "I am inclined towards the minute of dissent of Sir Purshotamdas. I am of opinion that Sir Purshotamdas has done a signal service to the country by exposing the tricks played by the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the Gold Reserve and the Currency Question in general."

COST OF COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, August 13.

The effects of the strike in the coal trade are indicated by the Board of Trade's July returns which show that the imports for the month were over four millions compared with 718 in July 1925 while the exports for the month were 770 compared with 4 1/2 millions in July 1925.—Reuter's Special.

"INDIA FACED WITH DISASTER."

GRAVE EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE LOOT.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' FRESH WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR P. C. SETHNA COMMENDS SWARAJIST DECISION.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas landed on the shores of Bombay yesterday morning, after unsuccessfully fighting the battles of India against great odds. In the course of an interview to the "Chronicle" representative he emphatically said, that India was faced with an economic disturbance, that may prove disastrous to the country. Sir Purshottamdas is leaving for Simla to-day.

Sir Pheroz Sethna was a bit reserved, saying he was very busy. He, however, condemned the Exchange ratio of 1s. 6d. as injurious to the interests of the Indian people, but offered no opinion as to what India should do, if Government stuck to 1s. 6d., with the help of the Council of State.

Sir Purshottamdas, who looked hale and hearty after his sojourn to Great Britain as a member of the Currency and Exchange Commission, was very frank in his views on the Commission's Report, to which he has added a dissenting minute full of facts and figures.

Asked by our representative as to what would be the effect of the new Exchange ratio of 1s.6d on the agricultural population of India and whether Indian industries would suffer by the new Exchange ratio, Sir Purshottamdas said: "I would reply to both of your questions at once. I have very grave apprehensions, that if the recommendation of the Commission to fix the exchange at 1s.6d. is accepted—and the Government of India have shown an indecent haste in fixing the exchange ratio at 1s. 6d and if they do not revert to the old ratio of 1s. 4d. respecting the unanimous demand of the Indian people—then India would be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organization, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development, but may even prove disastrous."

2. "What about our industries, and about the effect on our producers i.e., our agriculturists, the bulk of our people?"

Sir Purshotamdas: "The Government and the majority of the Exchange Commission fail to grasp the impending crisis, that would have to be faced.

"India's interests go by the board when foreign interests—specially those of England are affected. They would have to sell Reverse Councils—if they are to maintain this ratio, which is unnatural and harmful to the best interests of India—in order to keep up Exchange at 1s. 6d. in times of scarcity or famine."

"EXISTENCE OF INDUSTRIES THREATENED."

Sir Purshottamdas proceeded:—

"My colleagues on the Commission, including the three Indians, together with the Government do not seem to force the economic disturbance, which I have referred to above. Its possibility cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become less remunerative than it is today, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment, which would be much to their cost and effect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence."

Sir Purshottamdas added:—"Should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years, after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d., the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of her people in the currency system of the Government."

DISASTROUS LOSS ON REVERSE COUNCILS.

Sir Purshottamdas gave us some illuminating figures of the sale of Reverse Council Bills—that landed the country in a disastrous loss in 1921 and 1923—to keep up 2s. ratio—the pet hobby of Sir Malcolm Hailley, the amateur financial juggler of the Indian Government, and the author of the Reverse Councils "Loot" policy.

"We had to sell Reverse Council Bills, to the extent of £55,000,000 I believe," remarked Sir Purshottamdas.

His Minute of Dissent was full of facts and figures; but other revelations are still to come, when the appendices are published by the Indian Government.

He said in conclusion: "It is for the country to decide, what to do—if the Government don't pay any heed to us in the Legislative Assembly."

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S INTERVIEWED.

DECLINES TO DISCUSS EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Sir Pheroze Sethna was very busy. Asked what would be the effect of this new ratio on our ryots?"—asked our representative.

Sir P. Sethna—"I would not discuss this question now. The exchange ratio of 1s. 6d. is injurious to the producers."

Q.—"That is the agriculturists, who form the bulk of the population?".

Sir P. Sethna—"Yes. Sir Purshottamdas has very ably put the Indian case in his Minute of Dissent."

Q.—"What do you think, the country should do? The Government of India seem determined to have 1s. 6d. ratio, as is seen by their hurried resolution about the same.

Sir Pheroze agreed that it was so and remarked:

"The Swarajists have done a good thing in deciding to attend the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, to fight this question. It is fortunate for the country."

COUNCIL OF STATE'S POSITION.

Q.—"Supposing the Assembly rejected the ratio of 1s. 6d., what would the Government do?"

Sir P. Sethna.—"They would pass it by certification. It is probably."

Q.—"What would the Council of State do? Would not the Government get it passed by the Elders?"

Sir P. Sethna.—"Probably they might. I would fight on the popular side, against the new ratio of 1s. 6d. If they get it passed by the help of the Council of State, Government may not have to certify it."

Q.—"What should the country do in that case—the Government obstinately sticking to this harmful ratio? Shall we call for an intense agitation?".

Sir P. Sethna declined to say anything on the point.

"PROTECT THE INDUSTRIES."

MR. K. R. P. SHROFF'S SUGGESTION.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding his views on the Currency Commission's Report, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Bombay Stock Exchange Board, stated that every one expected the exchange ratio to be no other than 1s. 6d. This ratio undoubtedly killed our industries and especially the new industries, because they had to compete with the imported articles which were cheaper on account of the higher exchange.

At the same time, continued Mr. Shroff, to fix the exchange at 1s. 4d under the present circumstances was, in his opinion, not possible. If, therefore, the Government were determined to fix the ratio as recommended by the Commisson, they must take steps to protect the industries by either giving them bounty or increasing the import duty. The present rate of 1s. 6d. had been maintained for the last one year, but still we found that the export had in no way suffered thereby.

"Do you agree with Sir Basil Blackett that the exchange has been adjusted to the world prices at 1s. 6d?"

"In my opinion," replied Mr. Shroff, "the world prices have not yet settled down. And if there may be any material changes in the world prices hereafter, the Government will have to reconsider the whole question of Exchange over again. To my mind, the time is not really ripe for fixing the exchange. The Government should have waited for a few years more."

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK.

Questioned about the proposed Central Reserve Bank, Mr. Shroff expressed his agreement with the proposal. It was better he said, to have a new Reserve Bank rather than convert the Imperial Bank into a State Bank. The Imperial Bank might then do some other business which it was not permitted to do at present. It might local, for instance, in foreign exchange like the other exchange banks, as the present restrictions would be removed.

Mr. Shroff added that it was a mistake to suppose that the country would derive any special advantage if the Imperial Bank were converted into a State Bank. It would be only the shareholders of the Imperial Bank that would get some benefit, but not to any large extent as the dividend would be restricted within certain limits, as had been recommended by Sir Purshottamdas in his minute of dissent.

Asked whether he favoured the proposal to limit the coinage of silver, Mr. Shroff said that the people of India unanimously wanted a gold coinage for the country. He did not think that the gold certificates to be issued by the Central Reserve Bank would be popular, because the public would no doubt prefer to retain their gold with them rather than part with it.

"Do you think it would encourage the hoarding of gold."

"It might have that tendency, especially in the moffussil."

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Questioned whether the Commission's recommendations had any effect on the Stock Exchange, Mr. Shroff replied that as the ratio of 1s. 6d had been ruling for some time past, the industries have already been hit, nd industrial shares had already declined in consequence of it and also in expectation of the same ratio being recommended and perpetuated. There was, therefore, no further effect on the Stock Exchange when the report was published.

There was, however, one notable change and that was in connection with the shares of the Imperial Bank. This was due to the fact that the recommendation regarding the new Central Reserve Bank came quite unexpectedly. The shares of the Imperial Bank, which had previously touched Rs. 1,700 and were ruling at Rs. 1,600 only the day previous to the publication of the report, suddenly dropped to Rs. 1,470 which level they have still retained.

LOST OPPORTUNITY

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF RIOTS

MR. JINNAH ON MILITARY TRAINING

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee returned from his tour in America and on the Continent on Friday morning. Our representative who saw Mr. Jinnah at his house immediately after his arrival found him cheerful and in the best of health.

Mr. Jinnah, in the course of his interview, described at length the noteworthy places he had visited in his capacity as a member of the Skeen Committee. He cursorily referred to the English opinion of Indian politics as also his opinion about the Currency Commission report.

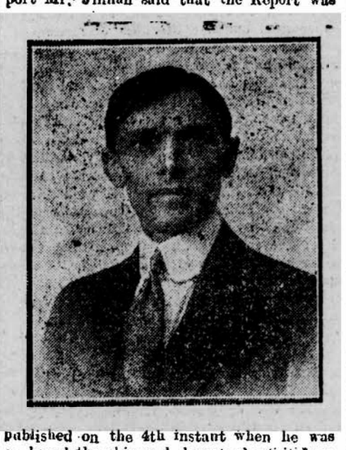
A DISASTROUS EFFECT.

Mr. Jinnah, deplored the communal squabbles and said that the riots have caused a most disastrous effect not only in England but also in America.

Asked about the English opinion on the Indian political situation Mr. Jinnah said, "As far as I can make out of the public opinion in England is that there is nothing doing and there is no hope even of an announcement of an early appointment of a Royal Commission for which I at any rate have been pressing since the publication of the Muddiman Report."

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

Referring to the Currency Commission Report Mr. Jinnah said that the Report was



published on the 4th instant when he was on board the ship and learnt about it from a Marconi message that the Government of India proposed to carry legislative measure relating to the report of the Currency Committee. "I personally think," observed Mr. Jinnah, "that the Government ought not to rush any measure through in the present session of the Assembly which will give little time to the members as also to the country to examine carefully the findings of the Committee. I hope the Government will not press this measure through till the January session because that will give sufficient time for the public opinion to really mature and discussion of any measure that may come forward will have real value."

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Referring to his work as a member of the Skeen Committee, Mr. Jinnah said: "You know we were appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sir Pheroze Sethna, Major Zorawar Singh and myself, and I happen to be the chairman. Both my colleagues—one a soldier and the other a very shrewd business man—were to me a pillar of support and strength, and I am very happy to tell you that there was complete unanimity between us throughout. We have submitted our report to the main committee. We saw various institutions in France, England, Canada and America. The system no doubt was different in each country. You cannot take any single system "en bloc" and apply it to India having regard to the circumstances of this country. Therefore, you will have to consider what particular elements in each system would suit Indian conditions and probably it will be a combined system in main features. Whatever system India may adopt ultimately its success will greatly depend upon enlisting the cooperation of the educational authorities in India."

TO SEEK RE-ELECTION.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., who arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" yesterday, asks us to announce that he is standing as a candidate for elections to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency

BACK FROM MECCA.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S RETURN.

EXPECTED IN KARACHI N AUG. 18

HYDERABAD SIND, Aug. 13.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Syed Sulaman Nadir who had been to the Holy Places in a deputation are expected to arrive at Karachi on 18th August whence they will leave for Delhi.—A. P.

SIR W. MARRIS GOES ON LEAVE.

SIR S. O'DONNEL ACTING GOVERNOR

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

Sir William Marris will hand over charge to Sir Samuel O'Donnell to-day and leave Allahabad for Bombay the same night en route to England on leave. Sir Samuel will be sworn in to-morrow morning at the Government House.—A. P.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

PANDITJI NOT TO APPEAR IN BHINGA CASE.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

In regard to the report which has appeared that Pandit Motilal Nehru has resumed practice, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who returned yesterday from Mussoorie said to a press representative "The Panditjee was approached and requested to accept the offer of a daily fee of Rs. 1,500 in the Bhinga estates case but he declined the offer with thanks."—A. P.

SEQUEL TO M.L.C'S. MURDER.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED.

ROHTAK, Aug. 12.

Apropos of the murder of Chaudhri Tek Ram two persons have so far been arrested. Vigorous police investigation is proceeding. —A. P.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

ROHTAK, Aug. 13.

As a result of the vigorous police search for the alleged assailants of Chaudhri Tek Ram, member of the Punjab Legislative Council, Muhammad Mehr Dikkhan, Inspector of Police, has succeeded in arresting one of the alleged murders by name Chandasingh at about midnight on the 12th August at Gufaothi, a village near Rohtak. Having received information that Chandasingh was hiding himself at the village in his own house the Inspector at once proceeded to the spot, entered the house and boldly accosted Chandasingh and ordered him to surrender Chandasingh tried to offer resistance but was soon overpowered and arrested by the Inspector.—A. P.

NABHA DAY PROCESSION.

FIVE AKALIS CONVICTED.

LYALLPUR, Aug. 12.

Five Akalis have been convicted on a charge of taking out without license a procession on Nabha Day (July 9) in contravention of the orders of the District Magistrate. Three were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default 15 days imprisonment. One to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or one month's imprisonment and another to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or suffer five days imprisonment.—A.P.

BAN ON MALAVIYAJI.

M. L. A.S WAIT UPON VICEROY.

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

A deputation of twelve non-official members of the Legislative Assembly waited on the Viceroy at 2-30 p.m. to-day in connection with the Bengal Government's action against Pundit Malaviya and the desirability of dropping prosecution proceedings. The deputation was informal and the proceeding were private.—A. P.

DAKHINESWAR BOMB CASE APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

The appeal preferred by Harinarayan Chanda and nine other Dakineswar Bomb case prisoners, who were convicted by the Special Tribunal for manufacturing arms and ammunitions and gun running in the Far East and variously sentenced, came up for hearing at the High Court before Justices Rankin and Duval. The hearing of the appeal has been postponed till after the long vacation.—Free Press.

EXPLOSION IN CSEPEL ISLAND

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Budapest.—Three powder magazines have exploded on the Island of Csepel. The works and the prefecture of Police have been demolished. A hospital and the State wireless station have been damaged. The fire is spreading and the flames are visible for a radius of thirty miles. Numerous casualties have occurred.—Reuter.

YEARNING FOR UNITY

MR. JAYAKAR ON RESPONSIVIST PROGRAMME

STORY OF THE SABARMATI PACT UNFOLDED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Addressing a crowded meeting at Chinsura this evening, Mr. M. R. Jayakar told the story of the Sabarmati Pact and the causes of its break-down. In spite of his genuine attempt to bring about reconciliation between the two wings of the Congress, that attempt had proved futile, and as he was told that the opinion in Bengal was against the Pact, he had come to Bengal to specially find out the real trend of opinion here at first hand.

ANXIOUS FOR UNITY.

Since coming to Calcutta he and Mr. Kelkar had the privilege of meeting the real workers, the Karmis of Bengal. They met to-day a strong band of intelligent and enthusiastic workers. He had spent almost the whole of his life among young men, and he had never seen such enthusiastic, earnest-minded, self-sacrificing and determined young men than those whom he met this morning. He was glad that he met them. They asked him if there was no way possible to unity. Everywhere he had gone the same question had been put to him. He was anxious for unity. If another attempt was made for unity—a genuine attempt not with a view of scoring, not with a view of putting the other party at a disadvantage, not with a view of gaining time, just as legal men do when they apply for adjournment, not with a view of creating a sort of current of which one or the other party can take advantage—he assured them, as the responsible head of the Responsive Co-operation Party, that they would not be found wanting to give a response to it.

MERELY A TRIAL.

Asked as to why he stuck to the Swarajist programme so long, Mr. Jayakar said he was absolutely dumb and mute in response to the wishes of the Party. It was in deference to the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and Deshbandhu Das that he gave their programme a trial as long as he could. But the stage was reached now when the Responsivists thought it their duty to protest in all friendliness. They were glad when the Swaraj Party accepted the Speaker's place in the Legislative Assembly. Their dictum was to capture any place of power. In a contest with a strong Europeuratic Government they would succeed only when they captured all points of vantage. Their view was, "when you have accepted one office, why not accept the other?" That brought the most terrible onslaught on their heads. They were called the diseased limbs of the Party that required to be amputated. To talk of men, who had given their best in the services of the country, in that vein, naturally caused embitterment of feelings.

REVIVE SABARMATI PACT.

The Sabarmati Pact, said Mr. Jayakar, was the last word in the region of unity. There could have been no fitter man to act as umpire than that man of angelic temperament and impartiality, Mahatma Gandhi. Although his views were known to be against the Responsivists, he trusted him because he knew he would discharge his duties properly when the time for action arose. The President of the Indian National Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, was present at the Conference, but later denied of having been a party to it. She was, she said, there as a mere witness. Could a mere witness, asked Mr. Jayakar, have signed underneath a document? He did not want to put blame on anybody. He was for unity and he wanted the citizens of Bengal to say whether he was or was not for unity. The Responsivists would not oppose the Pact if it were again brought up for reviving. If Bengal wanted the Pact revived it was their duty to bring pressure on those people in whose hands it was to revive it, so that the unfortunate internecine quarrel might end.

Mutual reclimination was easy, but that would make the prospect of compromise more and more difficult. The question of compromise was an all-India one, and if they wanted the curtain to drop on that episode, they must educate public opinion and compel the hands of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to bring pressure on those who are standing in the way of peace and unity.

THINK AFRESH.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar in his speech said the differences between the Swarajists and the Responsivists had thinned down to the narrow question of acceptance of Ministry. The policy of his Party consisted of two things, working the reforms and acceptance of office. After one year's experience the Swarajists made use of reforms as witness the acceptance of membership of the Skeen Committee by Pandit Motilal Nehru and the support of the Swarajists to the Steel Protection Bill in the Assembly. To his mind there was not much difference between the two wings of the Congress as regards acceptance of Ministry. The Responsivists wanted to form Ministry under certain honourable conditions, and the Swarajists pooh-poohed the idea of accepting offices in any conditions while they would accept them under certain conditions. Mr. Kelkar wanted them to think over this aspect of the matter and influence the Congress Committees before the next election to their point of view.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS

New York.—The Federal Reserve Bank has raised its re-discount rate to four per [illegible] Reuter's Special.

CARRYING WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

COST OF S. AFRICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

A STAGGERING FIGURE.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Further light is thrown on the subject of the Conference in South Africa by the official statements placed before the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee on 10th August, when it was asked to sanction a lakh of rupees to cover the estimated cost of the Government of India's deputation to South Africa towards the end of this year and the grant of Rs. 70,000 for the expenses of the South African Deputation to India as the guest of the Indian Government. The Committee agreed to both the proposals.

In the former case it was pointed out that the personnel of the Indian Delegation to the Conference in Capetown was still under consideration, but the present intention was that it should consist of one chairman, not more than five members of whom one might be an official and an official secretary, with one assistant and two stenographers. The estimates were based on the assumption that the work of the Commission would be finished in three months, including the period of voyage.

IMPRESSING INDIA'S CULTURE.

As regards the visit of the Deputation from South Africa it was pointed out that the Government of India had felt all along, that in order to ensure, so far as possible, the successful outcome of these discussions it was of utmost importance that an endeavour should be made, to enable the representatives of South Africa to acquire first hand information, regarding Indian conditions without which a real basis for friendly understanding between the two countries could not be found. For in view of peculiar conditions of South Africa the genesis and justification of the Indian claims to better treatment could not be fully appreciated by the leaders of opinion, in that country, until some of them had an opportunity to visualize a state of society, in which Europeans and Indians co-operated on a footing of equality and to familiarize themselves with Indian achievement and civilisation.

GOVERNMENT GUESTS.

South Africa had accepted this invitation and had intimated the gentlemen who would constitute the deputation. The members of the deputation might also probably bring their wives.

The visitors were expected to land in Bombay on September 18th and to return to South Africa on October 13th. The Government of India were working out an itenerary which would enable them in the short time at their disposal, to get as comprehensive an impression of Indian culture and life as possible. A representative of the Government of India would be attached to the Deputation during its stay in this country. It was proposed that the members of the Deputation should be treated as Government guests, while in India and should be given transport facilities free of charge as the Deputation's time in India was limited and the party was comparatively a large one, it was proposed to provide them with a special train for their journeys. Another reason for this was that the Government of the Union placed two saloons at the disposal of the Indian Deputation to South Africa and as a measure of courtesy, accommodation on a similar siale should be provided for their representatives. This could not be done if they were to travel by ordinary trains. The approximate cost of visit was estimated as follows:—(1) railway charges (for a journey of roughly 8,000 miles in a special train consisting of six bogy carriages including brakevan and dining car) Rs. 48,000, (2) entertainment charges for the party at Rs. 30 per head per diem (it was assumed that the members of deputation would be accompanied by their wives) Rs. 14,000, (3) Hire of motor cars Rs. 2,000, (4) salary and travelling allowances of the Government of India representative Rs. 5,000, (5) miscellaneous Rs. 1,000, total Rs. 70,000. The Committee also agreed to the excess grant of Rs. 51,800 to cover expense of the Paddison Deputation.—A. P.

OUTRAGE ON EUROPEAN LADY.

NAIROBI NATIVE SENTENCED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Nairobi.—A lengthy trial of a native charged with outraging an elderly European lady, aged 70 years, twice in a single night and also brutally assaulting her, concluded to-day when the accused was found guilty and was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment and 24 lashes.

This case which occurred at Kijabe on the 17th of May was one of the chief causes of anxiety regarding the safety of white women which resulted in the Government action and revision of the law recently announced.—Reuter.

ITALO-SPANISH TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Madrid.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs interviewed by Reuter stated, that the Italo-Spanish Treaty creates a permanent commission of five persons each Government choosing one and the remainder to be chosen by mutual agreement from foreigners not residing in the contracting countries and not employed by them. The treaty provides that in the event of one contracting party being attacked notwithstanding its peaceful attitude the other contracting party shall remain neutral.—Reuter.

FRESH REVELATIONS.

MONEY DUMPED INTO SEA.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S ADMISSIONS.

When the Back Bay Committee met again on Friday, Mr H A Elgee, Chief Engineer, Development Department was examined. He said he arrived in India on the 23rd July, 1921. Mr. Lewis was then in charge. Five days after his arrival Mr. Lewis answered a letter from Messrs. Meais Meik and Buchanan with regard to the material to be dredged from the harbour. In this he stated: "I have noted all remarks and do not propose to go further into the subject until we find by experience what is the character of the material we have to deal with. "He did not see that letter until he took over from Mr. Lewis.

The President:—Did Mr. Lewis within a few days of your arrival say he did not know what was the character of the material he had to deal with?—I was then only in charge of the Marine Lines section and had nothing to do with dredging.

But you were all engaged on a common enterprise?—Yes.

And you were meeting every day?—I would not say that.

You were meeting frequently?—Fairly often.

And the principal subject of discussion must have been the progress of the Bay Bay reclamation scheme?—That is so.

Did he never tell you that he had no experience and no knowledge of the character of the material that he was going to dredge?—No. he did not.

Would it not have startled you a good deal—I think it would have.

MONEY DUMPED INTO SEA.

The dredger "Kalu" was bought at £75.000, and more than half a million was spent on "Sir George Lloyd" and on the pipe line, and on the 28th July, 1921, Mr. Lewis, the Chief Engineer, says that he cannot make any decision about the material to be dredged in the harbour, until he find by experience what is the character of the material he has to deal with. From the first to the last about a million pound was put in the dredging plans —About that.

What is the first essential before you obtain a dredger? To satisfy yourself that the sea bed is fit for dredging?—I would ascertain the quality of the material in the sea bed.

To see that it is suitable in regard to quality and sufficient in quantity for your reclamation?—Certainly.

Further questioned by the president, the witness said there was no specification of the sea wall provided in any of the papers of Sir George Buchanan that came to his hand. He was provided with a cross section which was sufficient to enable him to commence the work.

The chairman then came to the question of the drains which had been omitted by Sir George Buchannan in his estimate.

Some 7 or 8 months after you came out Sir George Buchannan made a revised estimate and I am referring to item No. 9 in that. Do you there see that Sir George has largely increased the September 1919 estimate and added storm water drains?—Yes.

The original idea was to use the storm water drains as one of the cross walls?—Partially.

And was it highly essential to shut in No. 1 as quickly as No. 1 could be shut in?—No.

Why not?—They were not ready for dredging.

A compartment of reclaimed area was to be ready for filling in October 1922, but that of course never occurred?—No.

The president drew the attention of the witness to an item in the revised estimate of Sir George Buchanan and asked whether it did not show that Sir George Buchanan had largely increased the September 1919 estimate and had added the words "storm water drains." The witness replied in the affirmative. The storm water drains cost Rs. 64,28,000.

The President: So that for one of the necessary works of construction that has cost £500.000, there had been, as far as you know, no preliminary investigations to the nature of the sea bed over which these storm water drains had to pass?—Not to my knowledge.

Is the Sir George Lloyd a well made boat?—Certainly I should say she is a very well made boat.

Has she given you any mechanical trouble of any seriousness —No.

Have you any reason to believe that Mr. Lewis was wrong in his statement that if material suitable for the filling had been met with in the harbour, there is no doubt that the dredged would give its guaranteed output? Do you agree with Mr. Lewis in that?—No.

This very big dredger was bought for no other purpose but to work in the harbour?—Yes.

The witness was referred to a letter of Mr. Lewis in which he stated: If it (the nature of the seabed) proves unsuitable, the fact will become common property about the time and the work at the Marine Lines will stop, and the inference the man in the street will draw is that the whole show has "busted"

The witness gave some factors owing to which the "Sir George Lloyd" gave disappointing results. He agreed with the President that nobody either in 1912 or 1919 really knew very much about the nature of the bottom of the harbour.

The President: Before embarking on a scheme of this kind, was it not an essential thing to explore the bed of the harbour yard by yard?—I would not like to go as far as that. But I certainly think there were bound to be variations in the different parts of the harbour. But personally if I had had to undertake such a job I would first ascertain what material he would have had to dredge.

ASTOUNDING STATEMENT.

The president next referred to a letter of the Chief Engineer to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan informing them in July, 1924, that the total quantity dredged was 859,358 cubic yards, out of which only 528,000 cubic yards had been deposited. In reply to the letter Messrs. Meik and Buchanan wrote: "We cannot say that we are surprised at the figures of quantity, as the calculations made some time ago in this office showed that at the present rate of progress the reclamation would be completed in 35 years."

The President: Really that is an astounding statement.

Does the Sir George Lloyd do its work —Yes.

Where then is the difficulty? There are the various factors. First is withthe insufficiency of material?—In some cases but the other factors are that we have to contend with very strong tides which make it very difficult to keep the dredger working. Then the moorings of the pipe line are carried away and we had considerable difficulty in the first few days,and we have had to get heavier anchors.

Coming to the third factor the witness said there was the long pipe line, and they were pumping up to 7,500 ft. whereas the dredger was for pumping up to 5,000 feet only.

It is not fair to work a dredger at 7,000 ft. when it was made to work at 5,000 ft.—No.

Mr. H. A. Elgee was further examined by the chairman:—

On 15th October 1925 in a letter from Meik and Buchanan to Government of Bombay in para 3 it is written: "The lowness of the output of Sir George Lloyd is in our considered opinion due to one or two causes, or more properly a combination of the two. (A) Unsuitable material." When was the moment at which the nature of the material should have been discovered? Before or after the purchase of the dredger?—Before.

From July 1924 except for your criticism as the assistant dredging master did you see any inefficient handling of the plant?—No.

And are you able to say that the men who were working the "Sir George Lloyd," "Colaba" and "Kalu" were trying their best to get the best results they could?—I am certain.

Asked how he would fill the blocks or complete the work, if he were asked to do it, witness said he would put Sir George Lloyd in the harbour and pump and deposit the material in No. 7 block as it was fairly shallow

How long do you estimate it will take you to fill block 7?—They would be able to complete it 1928 I would start at the beginning of the dredging season.

By May 1928 Block No. 7 would be filled as far as dredging and making it ready for murum were concerned —Yes.

And you believe it would be a perfectly practical proposition for "George Lloyd"?—I do.

The "Colaba" would work with "George Lloyd",—Yes?

Continuing he said he would fill in No. 1 by a combination of dry and wet filling and finish it in May 1928.

In May 1928 are you of the opinion that blocks Nos 7 and 1 will be completed?—Yes.

You have thought it over?—Yes I have thought it over.

In what way was the material not suitable? Is it not silt?—The silt is easily pumped and the stiff material is clay of varying consistency, soft, stiff and hard. And the cutter does not seem to work sufficiently fast to obtain the material. It seems generally to be too stiff.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson:

Had you anything to do with the decision of the Marine Lines wall?—No.

Did you not have any specification about concrete, etc?—No.

Who decided?- Myself.

Is it not unusual, but not unprecedented, that a work like this should go on without any specification?—Yes. I have had no similar case.

Can you tell me the probable cost of storm water drains when they are completed?—Rs. 64 lakhs. They are not my figures I have not separate figures of my own.

The "Kalu" was brought for the East Colaba Reclamation. Do you know why they did not go on with it?—No, it was decided not to go on with it.

There was no engineering objection?—No.

Is it not a fact that the whole of the Superintending Staff was appointed by Meik and Buchanan?—Yes.

LEFT TO IMAGINATION.

The witness was asked about Sir George Buchanan's criticism of Mr. Kidd that everything was left to imagination and he expressed his agreement with it, and said the same criticism applied to Sir George Buchanan also.

May we take it that the whole basis of this scheme lies in having an abundance of suitable dredging material in the harbour and depositing it economically in the area to be reclaimed?—Yes.

Sir George Buchanan also realised it in 1919?—Yes.

Had you been in his position, do you think you would have accepted any body's statement in a matter of this magnitude?—Certainly not. I would have verified the statement.

As far as material is concerned there is enough in the Harbour and it is not necessary to go to Back Bay?—No.

When he comenced the Marine Lines wall he had only a plan of the gantry, and a cross-section of the wall and no general programme was given to him, and he was allowed to carry on as best as he could there was nothing about required plant etc..

If the drawings made by Meik and Buchanans were given to any contractors would they able to make a tender?—No. they would not.

No one in his senses would do that?—No.

Do you know if Mr. Lewis had previous experience of a work of this kind?—He was on the river training works at Rangoon, and then was in Mesopotamia during the war; and before that he was in the P.W.D. in Burma.

Don't you think the proper method of doing the work would have been to start the wall at one end and fill in the area as soon as it is ready?—Yes.

So that you can sell your land as soon as it is ready, and if the scheme is not profitable you can stop it?—Yes

It was not a fact that the dredging plant was mishandled by the staff as now complained of by Sir George Buchanan, as they had always done their best. Sir George had always expressed himself satisfied with the working of the dredgers and he had never complained about it. Witness was now surprised at his complaint.

Has Sir George Buchanan ever made any complaint to you of general inefficiency?—No.

Has he ever said anything to you about the works being carried on inefficiently?—No.

Never made any complaint? No

Do you think any one will take the contract to do the work at its present stage?—No, Sir.

Why not?—The dredging is risky.

Except that there is nothing else—Everything is straight besides that.

At this stage the Committee adjourned to Monday next when Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, will be examined at 11 a.m. and Mr. C W Arbuthnot at 12-15; three dredging masters at 3 p.m. and at 4 p.m Dr N H E. Sukhia.

STANDARD COUNTS OF AMERICAN YARN.

MINIMUM BASIS OF SELLING PRICES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Association has issued details of the minimum basis selling prices for standard counts of American yarn to come into operation on August 16th. The scheme is supported by 93 per cent. of the members concerned and the owners of two and a half million spindles who are not affiliated. The Federation in a explanatory letter says, there is no intention at the outset to secure full production costs. It emphasises that the best method is to improve the gradually prevailing prices. The object of the scheme is not only to raise, but to stabilise prices and if the firms concerned hold fast to the prices the end should shortly be reached to the long existing deplorable conditions. The scheme is organised in conjunction with the curtailment of production which this section of the trade requires and the position will be carefully reviewed at least weekly. The Committee of the Federation is promoting the formation of an "American Yarn Association" with the object of supporting prices.—Reuter.

MEXICO CATHOLICS.

FIRST CONCESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mexico City.—The first concession yet made to the Catholics is contained in a decree issued by the Mayor of Mexico City stating that the Committees to which the Churches are entrusted may be composed of five Catholics and five persons appointed by the Municipality. Hitherto all the members of the Committee have been appointed by the Municipality.—Reuter.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF WORKS

Swami Saradananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, writes from Calcutta:—

The reports of our relief works have appeared from time to time in the daily newspapers. According to the latest informations to hand, in Jamtara, the recent showers have brought some relief to the cultivators. At present the want of cloths is felt very acutely. We think, with the distribution of seeds and cloths and doles of rice to the extremely needy for another two or three weeks, the acute form of distress for which we started this relief operation would disappear. So long able-bodied men were employed in sinking 20 new wells and renovating 4 old wells and tanks. Last week 1288 persons of 33 villages obtained 63 maunds of rice and 4 maunds of salts.

In Midnapore from our Pikemajita centre 32 maunds of rice were given to 666 persons of 39 villages. Owing to the recent showers the condition of the poor sufferers is gradually improving. So we hope that no further help will be required after a fortnight.

Our workers who have opened a centre at Alithangyaw for the relief of the sufferers from the recent flood and cyclone at Aracan, are distributing rice, salt and chillies to the people of the 6 neighbouring villages where the distress is most severe. Distribution of cloths and monetary help for rebuilding huts are urgently needed.

Contributions may kindly be sent to the following addresses:—

(1) The President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur, Howrah (Bengal.)

(2) The Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, 1, Mukherji Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

DR. P. C. RAY ON UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

STATE HELP & RESEARCH WORK.

Dr. P. C. Ray, the apostle of khaddar and a scientist of international reputation was another of the distinguished Indian passengers who returned home by the s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind." Dr. Ray, it would be recalled, had been to attend the Empire Universities Congress held in Cambridge, as a representative of the Calcutta University.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" Dr. Acharya Ray was very eulogistic and enthusiastic about the reception accorded to the delegates including himself which he characterized as "princely hospitality." Acharya Ray was very sanguine about the good resulting from intellectual co-operation which such gatherings as the Universities' Conference afford.

When asked as to what he would suggest as the best way to end the communal quarrels that were besmearing the fair name of Bengal, Acharya Ray was overcome with emotion and with a voice full of pathos and transparent sincerity said "We must learn to put up with and respect the susceptibilities of each other. Mutual forbearance and tolerance should be our watchwords. If not for anything else in the name of our dear motherland we must bury the hatchet."

Speaking about his tour in England Acharya Ray said that as delegate from the Calcutta University he was called upon to address the delegates under the auspices of the Congress. The last Congress was the third of its kind and was held in Cambridge. The delegates to the Congress were invited from the various Universities of Great Britain and Ireland and were very warmly received. The social intercourse thus effected, continued. Acharya Ray, between the various members of the Indian, Colonial and British Universities has a great moral effect.

Acharya Ray very kindly handed over to the "Chronicle" representative a full report which we shall reproduce to-morrow, of the speech he delivered on the first day of the sitting of the Congress, held under the Chairmanship of Earl Balfour. His Lordship, said Acharya Ray, in his inimitable style dwelt upon the manifest advantages and benefit that would accrue if all the universities in the Empire were to participate in Scientific Research work and interchange of their thoughts. The State must come in with liberal help if the Universities were to do all the up-to-date modern science research work. He was distinctly of opinion that the State must not on that account interfere with the autonomy of the Universal ties.

CHARGE AGAINST SHRADHANANDJI.

SENSATIONAL CONVERSION CASE.

DELHI, Aug. 12.

To-morrow a special Magistrate will commence the hearing in the sensational conversion case, in which Swami Shradhanandji, Prof. Indra, Dr. Sukidev, editor of the "Tej," and others are charged under Section 368, Indian Penal Code. The central figure in the case is a young Muslim woman, who recently renounced her faith to embrace Hinduism. She is the principal accused in the case and is charged with kidnapping her own two children and an orphan boy, a relative of hers. The other accused are charged with abetting her in her alleged offence.

In her statement to the Magistrate, the woman had stated that she was married to Abdul Halim in 1921. She was converted to Hinduism in 1920. She had read several books on Hinduism at her father's place. As her leanings were towards Hinduism she left her husband and came over to Delhi, where she had read in the papers, there was an Arya Samaj Mandir. She took to Hiduism of her own free will, and though it was not liked by her father and her husband she was not prepared to go back to the fold of Islam. Though she knew that her life is not safe, she had no hesitation to act according to the dictates of her conscience. She would not go back to her former Muslim husband nor would she marry again. She had nothing to do with the co-accused in the case, excepting this much that they helped her after she became a Hindu.—Free Press.

LORD LLOYD MEETS WITH MOTOR ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Lord Lloyd and his wife and son were involved in a motoring accident near Inverness. In order to avoid a pedestrian Lord Lloyd swerved his car which struck a wall and overturned with the occupants underneath. Sir John Harrington who was passing took them in his motor car to the Invorness infirmary. Although suffering from the shock and cuts, the three were able to go home.—Reuter.

SIR WILLIAM RIDGEWAY DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The sudden death took place to-day of Sir William Ridgeway.—Reuter's Special.

[Sir William Ridgeway was professor of Archaeology in Cambridge University since 1892, and contributed not a little to modern researches. As a recognition of his services he was created Knight in 1919. He was also Honorary Member of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. He is very well known by his contributions to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.]

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STICK TO CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

A U. P. CONGRESSMAN'S SUGGESTION.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 13.

The coming meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee promises to be a momentous one. Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidhyarthi of Cawnpore has given notice of a resolution urging the Committee not to take any part in Council elections, because of the communal situation in the Province. He wants the Committee to devote all its energies in making Hindu-Muslim relations cordial, removing the curse of untouchability and popularising khaddar.—Free Press.

MR. BHARUCHA AT PATNA.

INTERVIEW WITH MAULVI MAZHRUL HAQUE.

PATNA, Aug. 13.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha arrived here on Wednesday morning and proceeded the same day with Babu Rajendra Prasad to Moulvie Mazhrul Haque's village home. After interviewing the Moulvi Saheb he returned to Patna on Thursday evening.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative, Mr. Bharucha said that he visited Jubbulpore and Allahabad lately, where he found public activities non-existent. The only visible activities related to Council election quarrels and Hindu-Muslim quarrels. At Patna he was glad to see Hindu and Muslim leaders coming closer and endeavouring to promote a better understanding and harmony. During his interview with Moulvi Mazhrul Hague, said Mr. Bharucha, he urged that to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity without which Swaraj was impossible, each leader should devote himself to his own province and promote amity. Despite his weak health, and recent bereavement Moulvi Mazhrul Hague had consented to see Mamatmaji at Sabaramati.

Mr. Bharucha is proceeding to Hamiar Bagh, where he will open the 13th Khaddar Exhibition. Mr. Bharucha hawked khadi in Patna along with Babu Rajendra Prasad this morning.—Free Press.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM GUJARAT.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR AND MR. JAMNADAS IN AHMEDABAD,

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 13

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. Jamnalas Mehta, member of the sub-committee, appointed by the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee to select Congress candidates for both the Legislative Assembly and the Council from Gujarat, arrived here this morning. They motored to the Ashram where they had a long conversation with Gandhiji. In the noon, the sub-Committee met at Mr. Vallabhai Patel's house where many of the candidates who had applied to the Congress Committee were present. The Committee had lengthy discussions, lasting over three hours, on the question of the selection of candidates. The members have not yet arrived at a definite decision, and will submit their report to the Working Committee from Bombay which they reach to-morrow morning.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar will proceed from Bombay to Patna and thence to Allahabad to join the Working Committee meeting.—Free Press.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MR. E. R. HEERJI BEHEDIN'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Erachshaw R. Heerjibehedin, editor and proprietor of the "Khisar-i-Hind" who is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from Bombay City South, says in the course of his election manifesto:—

"As Proprietor and Editor of "The Kaiser-i-Hind," it has been my privilege to serve the public of this city and province since the year 1915. My policy has always been "Service." I believe I have done my best to my people and discharged my duty without fear or favour. I have never hesitated to call a spade a spade if thereby I could further popular interests Even at the risk of official frowns, I have consistently refused to call a spade diamonds and pearls. The increasing popularity of my paper both among Parsis and Hindus is sufficient testimony to my sense of public duty.

My fellow religionists need not be reminded how closely I have associated with all movements pertaining to their welfare. I have been proud recipient of their confidence; and they might remember how I ever willingly and ungrudgingly sacrificed many a private engagement, sometimes foregoing business involving monetary gain, just to help them with my advice and assistance whenever they were sought. The attention I devoted to helping my fellow Parsis in settling their legal complaints by arbitration and the success that attended my humble efforts have been more than testified to by the judiciary. My services in connection with Divorce Laws Reforms are too recent to need repetition. I consider all this not in a spirit of vanity but as a token of public sympathy and support to my selfless work.

This public tribute to my services took a definite shape when I was elected to the Municipal Corporation in the bye-election of 1925 caused by the lamented demise of Mrs. Hodgkinson.

In the Corporation itself, I have never hesitated to throw in my lot with any proposal for the common weal of Bombay. My motto is: "Service" and not "Talk." I am willing to be judged by the results of my service. I have been earnestly attempting to persuade my fellow corporators to bring to bear an independent outlook on civic affairs irrespective of party politics.

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Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

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Pat Klai		67 12 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
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Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 0 0
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London, Aug. 12.

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Bombay August 13

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 3
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
Fagal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mills	,,	1 1 3
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mahe r	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 10 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
ApolloDavid	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 4 0
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 9
David	,,	1 0 9
Mafel	,,	1 0 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 13.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47. Rs. 101|10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|5
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106|14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/7.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|1.
Tone of Market.—Steady with fair enquiry.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 12.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21-1/4.
Mercantile Bank of India 'A' Shares £30.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126.
P and O Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
P and O Steam Nav. Co. deferred £240.
National Bank £49-1/4.
Eastern Bank £5.7/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.3/8.
Conversion Loan £76-1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101.7/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69-3/4.
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £91.
Government Securities 3 per cent £59-3/4.
Consols £55.5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101.3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-7/8.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 12.

Total Bullion £153,900,000.
Public Deposits £11,000,000.
Other Deposits £112,000,000.
Government Securities £36,800,000.
Other Securities £72,200,000.
Notes and Coin £32,300,000.
Currency Notes Outstanding £276,000,000.
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 26.22 per cent.

C M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 13.

Jute:—Albion 480; Alliance 462; Anglo-India 362; Auckland 248; Barnagore 174; Bally 185; Birla 8; Belvedere 490; Budge Budge 450; Caledonian 490; Chandani 150; Clive 35/12; Craig 4; Cheviot 250; Dalhousie 380; Delta 490; Empire 52/8; Fort Gloster 790; Fort William 276; Gondalpara 880; Gourepore 670; Hukumchand 10/15; Hooghly 72; Howrah 40; India 192; Kamarhatty 563 xd; Kankanarrah 453 xd; Kelvin 850; Khardah 415; Kinnison 960; Lansdowne 270; Lawrence 590; Lothian 410; Naihati 440; National 28/4; New Central 540; Northbrook 52; Nudea 48; Orient 215; Presidency 7; Reliance 63; Soorah 28/8; Standard 410; Union 550; Waverly 6; Hessian 14/13; Jute 56-57.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 132; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Bokaro Ramgur 16/12; Samla Kendra 7/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/8; I I Still 6/14; Imperial Bank 1490; Imperial Cony 373.

Remarks:—Jute shares quiet. Coals remained unchanged. Government securities were steady. 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 77/2; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/4; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/1.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th August, 1926.

Cotton	9,574 Bales.
Wheat	21,597 Cwts.
Linseed	6,741 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	63 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	Nil.
Poppyseed	87 Cwts.
Groundnuts	1119 Cwts.
Castorseed	610 Cwts.
Rice	976 Cwts.
Myrabolams	297 Cwts.
Cottonseed	178 Cwts.
Mowraseed	5,573 Cwts.
Gram	33 Cwts.
Juwar	1,102 Cwts.
Masur	650 Cwts
Barley	90 Cwts.
Bajri	1,204 Cwts.
Coal	410 Tons.

Welcome Everywhere.

Wherever he goes Grandpa is the life and soul of the party. No one can resist his merry laughter and breezy good humour. Ask him what makes him so happy, and he'll tell you "It's the little daily dose that does it."

Follow Grandpa along the Kruschen Way to Health and Happiness. Every little dose of Kruschen Salts contains just the six salts your body needs every day to keep it fit. As much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece taken in your morning tea or coffee will clear your system of all waste matter and send pure rich blood coursing through your veins. In a few days you feel a new being—vigorous in body and mind and ready for anything.

Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts now, and ensure your health and happiness for only an anna a week. Isn't it worth while?

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

TRADE 'BYNIN' MARK

AMARA

The Tonic you need

It quickly braces up the system when run down or suffering from the after effects of illness. 'Bynin' Amara stimulates digestion and enables those who suffer from loss of appetite to enjoy their meals thoroughly and derive full benefit from them. It is invaluable in all cases of weakness, nervousness, lassitude, debility, etc. Exhaustion from the heat is quickly overcome by taking 'Bynin' Amara.

Obtainable from all the leading Chemists and Stores throughout India and Ceylon.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.
LONDON.
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
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CALCUTTA.

Mother! Would you not be horrified at the thought of robbing baby of his birthright?

Breast-feeding is every baby's birthright and you will realise that you *must* breast-feed *your* baby, if you can, when you stop to think of the many and grave dangers to which artificially fed babies are exposed. Infantile diarrhœa, rickets and marasmus, which take such a heavy toll of bottle-fed babies, year by year, are almost unknown amongst breast-fed babies.

If you have insufficient milk; if your milk is too poor in quality to satisfy baby, or if you, yourself, suffer from fatigue or overstrain as a result of nursing baby, you will find a means of overcoming all these difficulties in Lactagol.

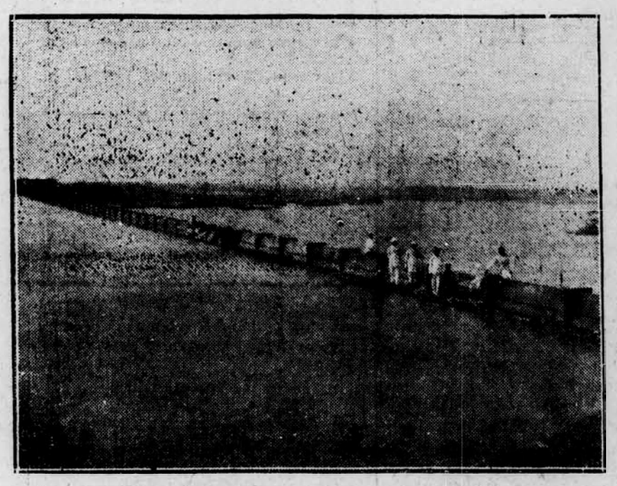
LACTAGOL, taken by the nursing mother, copiously increases the flow and so enriches the quality of the milk that the baby is fully satisfied, looks well, sleeps well and is contented and happy. It also strengthens mother and leads to a renewed feeling of vigour and well-being.

LACTAGOL
FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

is prescribed by doctors, recommended by nurses, and used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone. Taken before baby comes, LACTAGOL strengthens the mother in such a way that she is far better enabled to support the strain of baby's arrival and also ensures for baby firm flesh, strong bone formation and good, sound teeth. Obtainable from all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers: E. T. SCAMMELL & Co. Ltd., Lactagol Laboratories, Mitcham, Surrey, England. In India: The Allen Foreign Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 440 Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2130 Calcutta.

GONDAL WATER WORKS



Courtesy. State Engineer's Office.
An adequate supply of pure water is being ensured to Gondal State by the construction of a dam across the extensive Veri Tank. The photograph on the left gives a view of the main dam, while that on the right shows the automatic gates, some 75 in number, of the dam.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN SHIP-BUILDERS.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Report is published of the Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the ship building industry. When the Board made its recommendations regarding protection to steel industry, it did not arrive at any distinct finding as to the duties to be imposed, when boats, barges, etc., were imported as shaped and fabricated parts for erection in India. The question, however, arose on representation by the Irrawady Flotilla Company that protective duties were leviable in this case as well.

INDIAN SHIP-BUILDER.

After enquiry, the Board now finds that it has not been shown that the present day conditions are more unfavourable to the Indian ship-builder than they were formerly, except in respect of protective duties on steel and rise in exchange. There is no evidence that the British builder can undercuote the Indian builder, and very few ships have been imported. The natural inference is that if there were no duty on unfabricated steel and exchange were 1s. 4d., no duty on imported ships would be necessary. Protective duties on steel, increase in costs of the Indian builder by thirty-five rupees per ton of the fabricated material and a specific duty of the same amount on imported material would equalise matters.

The effect of the rise in exchange on the costs of imported material cannot be calculated precisely because the British cost of fabrication in unknown. There are reasons for believing that the Indian builder has an advantage in this respect, for flats and barges are almost never imported, and when orders for steamers and other crafts are placed in England, price is not the decisive factor but quality and time of delivery. But it is necessary to ensure that the duty on fabricated steel hulls of imported vessels should not be less than the duty which the Indian builder has to pay on unfabricated steel which he purchases.

DUTY ON STEEL PARTS.

The Board's proposal therefore is that the duty on fabricated steel parts of ships and other inland vessels should be fixed at ten per cent. ad valorem, but subject to the proviso that it shall in no case be less than Rs. 35 per ton.

The minimum rate proposed is based on the existing rates of duty on plates and structural sections and may require modification if as a result of the statutory enquiry into the steel industry which is about to commence duties on unfabricated steel are charged.

The Government of India has conveyed to the Local Governments its conclusions on the question of control of factory construction, with a view to ensuring health conditions of work. The Government of India could ask the Central Legislature to pass a measure giving Local Governments power to adopt suitable methods for the control of factory construction, but more important details of the scheme that may be adopted should receive the approval of the Legislative Councils. If the Local Governments desire, Legislative proposals may be submitted in due course.—A.P.

Mr. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil, who hails from Malvan (Ratnagiri), proceeded to England to study Journalism in 1924, and successfully went through the course at the London University. Mr. Patil, who was a student of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, which he left during the N.C.O. movement, conducted a National School, at Malvan, for over three years. He arrives in Bombay on Wednesday the 18th instant.

WIFE STABBED TO DEATH.

HUSBAND GETS 5 YEARS' R. I.

A pitiful tale of the murder of a wife by her husband was narrated in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Thana when one Poonia Jivla, a Dubla by caste was tried on Monday last for offences punishable under Sections 302, 326, and 324, I.P.C.

The facts as disclosed in the evidence are that Premli, the wife of the accused had gone to live with her uncle Budhya, the gate man in charge of the level-crossing-gate to the South of the Dahanu Road Station. On the 15th of May, 1926, i.e., a few days after Premli left for her uncle's, the accused went there, and they had a quarrel, in which the wife received several injuries from the knife of the accused. She raised an alarm and Budhya's wife, Manki finding that the accused was attacking his wife with a knife cried out for help. Budhya who was busy with the shunting of a goods train ran to assist his niece, the accused's wife. The accused then turned upon Budhya and caused injuries to him and also to his wife Manki. Premli received several wounds all over her body, which bled profusely and the result was that she died immediately. Budhya was treated in the Mission Dispensary at Dahanu and recovered after some time. Manki, Budhya's wife, was also treated for her injuries, but was allowed to go home as the injuries were in the nature of a simple hurt.

The defence was that the murder must have been committed in a moment of temporary insanity. The accused, who is a young man, did not like the idea of his wife's going to her uncle's place very often instead of staying with him. This time particularly she had gone away without his permission. Last year also she lived with her uncle for full six months. Therefore, the plea put forward was that such a murder of his wife by her husband could be committed only by a person who could not be said to be free from any aberration of the mind such as Dementia Precox.

The Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and accepting the same the Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years. As regards the other offences of grievous hurt and simple hurt he was found not guilty and acquitted of the same.

5,000,000 DOLLARS COTTON DEPOT.

MOVEMENT TO MAKE NEW YORK LEADING PORT FOR STAPLE

A New York report says:—Cotton men here are taking steps to make New York the greatest cotton port in the United States according to announcement by Samuel T. Hubbard Jr. president of the New York Committee on Exchange. Among the steps to be taken are the enlargement of the Bayway terminal at Elizabeth, N. J. at a cost of dol. 5,000,000.

The terminal now has space for some 60,000 bales of cotton. A gradual increase in its capacity is proposed until Oct. 1, 1927 the terminal will have space for 200,000 bales. A 1200 foot dock for vessels of 10,000 gross tons, together with berthing space for 18 lighters and provisions for handling 18,000 bales of cotton daily off the lighters and ships are included in the plan.

Rail facilities also are to be increased, a yard capacity of 150 freight cars being planned on the land side of the terminal. Adequate cotton presses are to be added to the equipment.

"The plans embodied in the contract are the result of long and careful study of conditions affecting the cotton industry generally, and those who sponsor the plans believe that they will make the port of New York of far greater importance as a cotton market, both for the delivery of cotton on contract and for spot cotton than it has been before", said Mr. Hubbard. "This development will be of far-reaching importance, not only for New York and to the South, but to the cotton industry all over the world. It should immeasurably increase the volume of cotton passing through the port of New York.

THE SMYRNA TRIAL

FOUR EX-CABINET MINISTERS EXECUTED

INDO-TURKISH TRADE.

(From our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, July 20.

Judgment in the Smyrna trial was given on the 18th instant by the Tribunal of Independence and the accused were executed the following night. The sentences proved severer than those demanded by the Public Prosecutor. In all, fifteen persons were condemned to death, four of whom were former Cabinet Ministers, five Deputies (past and present), one ex-General and one ex-Governor. The penalties may appear severe, but the intended crime was severer still. The attempt made was not only of the life of the President, which, by the way, had its humorous side—the Criminal Law in force in the country at the time of the denunciation of the plot had no article referring to such an attempt being taken as a crime—but it was a well planned 'coup d'etat' for over-throwing the present Government and taking hold of the State Power on behalf of the old Committee of Union and Progress. Documentary evidence secured by the police during various searches, goes to prove the fact that this Committee had been plotting against the Peoples' Party, ever since the beginning of the Nationalist Movement; for, the leader of the latter (e.g., Mustafa Kemal Pasha) was considered a rival of theirs by the helmsmen of the Unionist barque (at the late Enver Pasha) since the time, the man, who was destined to rejuvenate Turkey, won the laurels at Ana Farta during the Dardanelles campaign.

Such attempts of the Unionists are to be condemned as most reactionary and harmful to the Turkish Nation. The Unionists proved themselves bankrupt and unworthy of being the leaders of Turkey, on account of their failure to save Turkey from ruin during the war, though once they had fought against despotism and autocracy and had won a constitution for their people. It was the Peoples' Party that saved Turkey from a sure death to which she had been driven by the leaders of the Union and Progress Committee. If the members of that Committee come out against the present Ruling Party, with their former programme as they tried to do in Smyrna this time, they are doomed: the country is not with them.

THE ANGORA TRIAL.

The trial at Smyrna was but a prelude to another trial at Angora which would bring to light astounding events and mischievous intrigues. It has been established beyond the least doubt that those Unionists, though apparently living aloof from politics, were, in fact, 'boring' themselves into the Progressive Republican Party led by General Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha and Admiral Reouf Bey. They employed very ingenious methods for getting the programme of that Party so modified as to suit their ideals. To-morrow the trial at Angora is expected to begin.

To proceed with the narrative of the Smyrna Trial. The accused were given opportunity to offer defence. Zia Khurshid while admitting that he had hatched the plot, refused to acknowledge himself guilty, for the law did not consider such an attempt a crime. The planning of a 'coup d'etat' was no doubt a crime, he concluded, but he never intended to overthrow the Government. All the other accused protested their innocence. Generals Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Ali Fuad Pasha, Refet Pasha, Jafa Tayyar Pasha, etc., did not want to add anything more to what they had deposed during the cross-examination.

Verdict was given by the Court on the next day, the purport of which was:—

(1) Shukri, Bey (Deputy for Ismid, ex-Minister of Education), (2) Hafiz Mohamed Bey (ex-Deputy for Trebizond and a former Minister of Justice), (3) Ismail Jambulat Bey (Deputy for Stamboul and ex-Minister of Interior and ex-Mayor of Stamboul), (4) Kara Kemal Bey (ex-Minister of Provisions), (5) Arif Bey (Deputy for Eski Shehir), (6) Khalis Turgud (Deputy for Sivas), (7) Rushdi Pasha (Deputy for Erzeroum and ex-General in the Army), (8) Zia Khurshid (ex-Deputy for Lazistan), (9) Abedin Bey (Deputy for Sarukhan), (10) Edib Bey (ex-Gendarmeri Commander), (11) Rasim Bey (ex-Veterinary Surgeon and ex-Lieut.-Colonel), (12) Yusuf the Georgiar (a bandit), (13) Ismail of Lazistan, (14) Chubur Hilmi (both well-known thieves), and (15) Abdul Qadir Bey (ex-Vali of Angora), were condemned to death. The prosecution had demanded only hard labour for Jambulat, Turgud and Rushdi. Wahab was exiled for 10 years. Reouf Bey and Adnan Bey with some ten more are to be re-tried in Angora. All others were acquitted. Reouf Bey (ex-Premier of the Republic) and Adnan Bey are in Europe and do not seem to return. Let us hope that they will be proved to be as innocent of such a heinous crime as their friends Generals Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Ali Fuad Pasha proved to be.

TURCO-INDIAN TRADING CO.

After long and strenuous efforts, the "Turco-Indian Trading Company" has been established here for export and import business between Turkey and India. Those friends and merchants who have been corresponding with me on the subject are requested to come into contact with the Company. I am sure that the need so far felt for such a firm will now be fully satisfied, and the Indian traders will be able to enter into business relations with Turkey safely through this Company. The name of S. M. Tewfik Bey needs no introduction to the Indian public. He visited India lately in connection with the Red Crescent Deputation. I am sure his name alone is a sufficient guarantee to his merchant-friends and others.

Firms and merchants entering into correspondence with the Turco-Indian Trading Company hereafter are requested to quote the number and date of the "Bombay Chronicle", in which they read the news of the formation of the Company. The address of this firm is:—

The Turco-Indian Trading Co.,
Tchingeroglou Han,
Sultan Hamam,
Stamboul (Turkey).

A meeting of the Selection Board of the Berar Provincial Responsive Co-operation Party has been fixed to be held at Yeotmal on Sunday the 22nd August. The final selection of candidates in respect of the several constituencies in Berar will be made at this meeting.—A.P.

The Larkana Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution protesting against the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate's order prohibiting entry of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonje in Calcutta.—F.P.I.

The report of the Directors of the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co., Ltd., (Cawnpore) for the year ended 31st March, 1926, shows that the year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,26,930-15-1. The Factory has worked efficiently and some further improvements and economies in the methods of manufacture have been affected. A large quantity of the Company's output was exported and the Company's products are now firmly established in foreign markets. The Directors recommend a 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
TRY IT
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & COY. LTD.
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

SOME FAMOUS "ALL BLACKS" WHO PROCLAIM THE VALUE OF PHOSFERINE

C. G. PORTER (Captain "All Blacks," 1924-25.)

"As a result of the great benefits derived by individual members of my team from using Phosferine when feeling run-down, the result of a strenuous tour, I now carry a stock of Phosferine for their use, and would not be without it."

George Nepia (Full Back "All Blacks," 1924)

"Not feeling up to the mark the day before our match with Yorkshire County, I was advised to take Phosferine—the effect was really wonderful. I played my steadiest game—my place-kicking ability returned to me for the first time during this tour—actually kicking eight goals from all angles out of ten attempts. My respects to Phosferine, which shall always be a part of my equipment for the rest of the Tour."

"We are pleased to certify to the great stimulating powers of Phosferine—continuous travelling, having to play through hard matches twice weekly, and often with heavy colds, we find that Phosferine gives the desired match-winning keenness, and removes all signs of sluggishness."

R. Stewart (Forward 1924) W. R. Irvine (Forward 1924)
A. H. West (Forward 1924) C. Badeley (Five-Eighth 1924)
K. Svenson (Centre-Threequarter 1924) J. Steel (Wing-Threequarter 1924)
A. H. Hart (Wing-Threequarter 1924)

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain-fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
INDIAN DEPOT: P.O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

Don't change your Dhobie
Get him to use
Colman's Starch
Linen lasts longer

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SANJIBANI PILLS
After years of clinical experience and extensive trials it stands as a proven specific for Spermatorrhoea; Wet dreams; Impotency; Brain-fag; Palpitation; Lassitude; Habitual Constipation and disorders of the stomach. In females it will cure scanty, painful and irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhoea and other uterine derangements. No drug can equal it far less surpass it in producing such beneficial results. Effects immediate, sure and permanent. The use of a single phial will convince you that it is the best tonic and body builder.
Dr. DUTTA, Darjeeling:—All to whom I prescribed your Sanjibani pills in cases of Spermatorrhoea and nervous debility got excellent results.
Price one phial 24 pills Re. 1. V.P.P. Extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
21, Fukea Street
Post Box 11435 (B.C.), Calcutta.

Doesn't he get on Splendidly!

That's what a mother loves to hear said of her baby. And it is being said daily in thousands of homes where Mellin's Food is given. Babies always thrive on Mellin's because it possesses all the nourishing properties necessary for healthy growth. Mixed as directed it is next to nature's food — the best of all diets for baby.
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THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all Chemists
Sample sent free on application
WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., Bday.

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INSTANT RELIEF
FOR
ASTHMA

If there was doubt in the mind of any sufferer from Asthma in Bombay as to the truth of the claims made for Dr. Schiffmann's Asthmador or Asthmador Cigarettes, that doubt no longer remains, providing such sufferer was among those who obtained a sample a few days ago which was distributed by all Chemists and Dealers here. A great number who have already tried the same declared in positive terms that relief was immediate; that the wretched spasms were checked; that free expectoration was induced; that reclining position was readily assumed and greatfully maintained; that the sleep which followed was restful and unbroken, and that the morning brought a clear head and a feeling of delighted thankfulness which no words are too strong to describe. Abundant voluntary testimonials prove that Dr. Schiffmann's Asthmador and Cigarettes give instant relief in the worst cases. The remedies are now sold by most Chemists and Dealers here. The Cigarettes will be found more effectual than other Asthma Cigarettes owing to yielding a greater volume of medicated vapour, on account of being larger size. In case not obtainable of your regular Dealer address to

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LIMITED,
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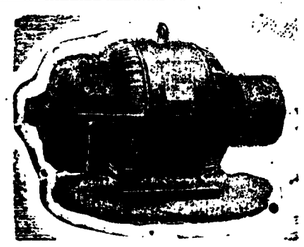
We beg to draw attention of Anglers to our collection of Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks etc. Write for our free price-list.

H. MULLICK'S FISHING TACKLE MANUFACTURING CO.,
90, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.



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FACTORY LABOUR IN THE PRESIDENCY.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1925 indicates that the measures for improving the conditions under which operatives work are being steadily enforced. There are now 1460 factories in the Presidency (one-fourth the total number of all Factories in India), a net increase of 115 during the last year. The increase has been due chiefly to the registration of small concerns employing approximately 20 persons in each. The number of operatives employed in all industries rose from 3[illegible]853 in the previous year to 370,460. This figure again roughly represents one-fourth the factory population of India. Wages have remained fairly steady.

The number of women in factories has increased from 72,679 in 1924 to 77,624 in 1925, while children have decreased from 9,779 in 1924 to 8,460 in the year under report. The total number of women employed is thus steadily increasing with the total number of persons employed, the percentage of women in 1924 being 20.5 per cent. and in 1925, 21 per cent approximately. While a decrease of 13.6 per cent occurred in the number of children employed particularly in Bombay City, the same cannot be said of children presenting themselves for certification. The percentage of those presenting themselves who received half time certificates was 10.6 in Bombay and 12.6 in Ahmedabad, those rejected for being already certified being 2.9 per cent. in Bombay and 52.6 in Ahmedabad.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The evasion of the law regarding the employment of children in two factories the same day still continues despite official efforts to stop it. The certifying Surgeon at Ahmedabad states that progress towards elimination of double certification depends on the better co-operation of the employers, but the recording of thumb impressions and identification marks has reduced the number of evasions. The 'Sathi' system is still prevalent in Ahmedabad. Under this system the children are brought in from the villages to work in the mills under an agreement whereby children are maintained by others who take in return the wages earned by the children. It has been alleged that the system has been abused and that such children are made to work in two mills, but official inquiry shows that the system is not widely extant. The certification system itself has reduced the number of children employees. A test inquiry from 10 per cent. of the children employed in Ahmedabad revealed the following result—64 per cent of the children examined lived with parents, 32 per cent with relations and 4 per cent. with others. Of the 96 per cent. living with parents and relations about one-third worked in two mills.

The introduction of compulsory education in large towns is expected further to narrow down the scope of double employment of children as also the legislation which Government have in hand for penalising parents or guardians who are responsible for such employment.

MATCH FACTORIES.

A considerable amount of attention was paid to the match factories in the Bombay and Thana districts. These concerns rely on the employment of a considerable proportion of women and children. One factory manager was fined Rs. 1,000 for the irregular employment of children, while a second whose time table for the employment of children appeared to have been made out more in accordance with the Railway train service than with manufacturing needs, was suspected of keeping a close watch on the Inspector's movements. A joint visit by two of the staff from an unsuspected point of approach confirmed suspicions and a fine of Rs. 700 was imposed in the resulting prosecutions. A third match factory was prosecuted and fined Rs. 450 for the night employment of women.

More attention was given to seasonal factories in the mofussil and successful prosecutions were instituted in a number of areas as a result of unexpected inspections by the staff.

The full-time staff instituted 146 cases against 24 factories for the illegal employment of women and children.

ACCIDENTS.

There was a material increase in the number of accidents which have risen from 922 in 1917 and 2,606 in 1924 to 3,115 in 1925. i.e. from .31 per thousand in 1917 and .74 in 1924 to .84 in 1925. Serious accidents numbered 599 in 1925 as against 170 in the previous year and 75 in 1917. The abnormal rise in the serious accidents is ascribed to the new method of classification under which accidents involving absence from work for 21 days or more are treated as serious. In many instances operatives make a slight injury the reason for journey to their homes in the country and in such cases the accidents are usually classed as serious owing to the failure of the injured persons to return to duty as soon as they are able to work. The number of fatal accidents fell from 82 in 1924 to 50 in the year under report.

SANITATION.

The report dwells on the measures taken to improve sanitation in factories. During the last few years a considerable improvement in this direction has been made in mills in Ahmedabad. In Bombay a few mills have added arrangements whereby a regular disinfection of the latrines is effected, whilst in Ahmednagar several of the old dilapidated latrines have been rebuilt on more modern lines. In other mofussil areas advance has been made, but in a number of instances it is not only difficult to find the necessary labour for cleaning purposes, but also to ensure that latrines, when provided, are used.

Improved ventilation has taken place in several factories and the use of modern ventilating and humidification plant is gradually being extended in Sholapur.

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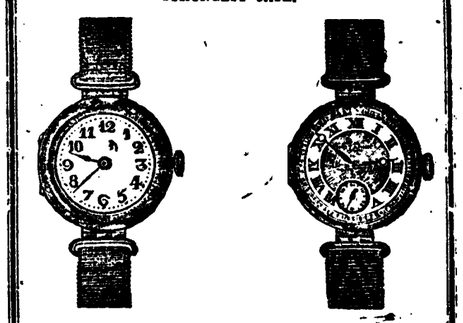

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NEGLECTED G. WARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Municipal administration in Bombay often receives blind admiration from some indifferent circles in spite of lamentable negligence in matters of health and sanitation of this crowded city. The G Ward, in general, and the most thickly populated locality of Dadar, in particular, are typical examples as to how far official indifference can go. The pitiable lot of the residents of Dadar is really unimaginable. It is not known why the Corporation does not think it advisable to introduce electricity in G Ward. The carrying system of scavenging, which is most obnoxious, is still allowed to continue. Sanitation and good roads are conspicuous by their absence. Continuous rain for two hours brings kneeful of water on the roads. On Sunday last, Lady Jamshedji Road, which is the most busy road in the locality, continuing from the confluence of Lady Hardinge Road at West Matunga Mahim up to the Dadar Railway Station, was really under water for hours together with few exceptions here and there. Skinless dead bodies of dogs, cats and rats were seen on the road-sides. Human and animal wastes were floating in the water. People had to walk very cautiously, as many children and even adults were seen falling down. The main road from Mahim up to the Wollen Mills at Dadar was made unserviceable nearly a year back to lay the water-pipes, but though that work was over long, yet the roads are still allowed to remain unfit for travel and traffic. The whole portion of this road was completely under water. The fate of the vegetable dealers near the station was really pitiable. Their temporary sheds were being flooded with water. Eatables, which the public were obliged to purchase and consume, were floating in dirty water. The B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities are not a whit behind the Municipal Corporation in giving trouble to the public. The way leading to the Station from the main road has been for a very long time in such a hopeless condition that people cannot pass on without their legs being covered with dirty semi-solid earth.

Who is responsible for such a state of affairs? Are not the residents of Dadar human beings? Are they not paying taxes to the Municipality? Are they not entitled to the same amount of comfort and convenience as those of the residents of Malabar Hill, Colaba or Fort? The Ward is represented in the Corporation by six or seven councillors, who bored the people during the time of election with their usual bragging. Where are they now?

The hopeless condition of this Ward is a disgrace to the fair name of this great City of Bombay, and I hope that the members of the Municipal Corporation will not lose any further time in bringing it to the level of other improved Wards.

The residents of Dadar are in no way less responsible for the disgraceful condition of their locality. Most of them are well educated and they ought to have taken some steps long ago to have their locality improved in all possible ways. It is better to be late than never and I hope they will organize themselves to carry on a vigorous agitation to force the Municipal authorities to yield to their wishes.—Yours, etc.

N. N. MENON.

Mahim, Aug. 11.

RIGHTS OF ADVOCATES & PLEADERS.

PATNA HIGH COURT'S DECISION IN AN APPEAL.

PATNA, Aug. 12.

To-day their Lordships Justice Ross and Justice Kulwant Sahay delivered separate but concurrent judgments setting aside judgments of Mr. Pushkar Thakur, First Class Deputy Magistrate, confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Saran, convicting Mr. Nirsa Narayan Singh, Advocate of the Patna High Court, for using certain expressions about the Sub-Inspector of Police which were alleged to be defamatory while arguing a certain case before the Deputy Magistrate at Chapra Mr. S. Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by a number of lawyers argued the appeal in the High Court on behalf of Nirsa Babu, when he dwelt at length on the rights of Advocates and Pleaders. Their Lordships held that malice on the part of the accused was not proved, and that good faith on the part of the Advocate appearing in a case was to be presumed unless the contrary was proved. The sentence of one week's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and in default two months' imprisonment passed by the lower courts was therefore set aside and Nirsa Babu was acquitted.—Free Press.

The Muslim Association, Peshawar Cantonment has passed a resolution urging upon the Government that two elected seats must be reserved for cantonments in Central Legislature and if this is not possible then at least one.—A.P.

DEPORTATION OF EDITOR OF "HABLUL MATIN."

CALCUTTA CITIZENS TO PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta will be held in the Town Hall on the 15th instant at 5 p.m. to protest against the order of the Government of India for the deportation of his Eminence Moidul Islam Jelaluddin-al-Hosaini, the veteran journalist and well known Editor of "Hablul Matin," under Act III of 1804. The conveners are respectable residents of Calcutta.

KHILAFAT CANDIDATES FOR PUNJAB COUNCIL.

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

The Election Board of the Punjab Khilafat Committee has nominated the following persons for contesting the seats in the Punjab Legislative Council from the Muslim Constituencies and has pledged its support to them at the forthcoming elections:—Lahore City: Sir Mahomed Iqbal; Punjab Central, Urban: Maulvi Mazhar Ali Azhar (Sitting Member); Multan, Rawalpindi, Urban: Dr. Mahomed Alam; Ludhiana, Ambala, Urban: Rana Ferozdin (Sitting Member), Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Rural: Chaudhri Afzal Haq (Sitting Member.) The names of candidates for other constituencies of the local Council and to the Legislative Assembly are under consideration.—A.P.

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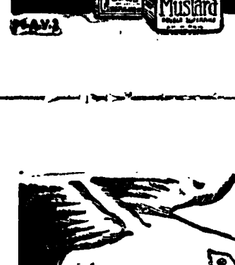

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WHY PEOPLE OUGHT TO MARRY.

MORE INSANITY AMONG BACHELORS

The greater prevalence of insanity among unmarried persons, as compared with the married, proposal for the sterlisation of those suffering from hereditary forms of insanity, and the old theory that cousins should not marry, were among the topics discussed by Professor G. M. Robertson, President of the Royal College of Physicians, of Edinburgh, who delivered the Maudsley lecture in mail week to the members of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association at the headquarters of the British Medical Association.

Professor Robertson said there was less insanity at adolescence than at any other period of life, and there was a general tendency for insanity to become more frequent as age increased.

The explanation of the proportionately higher rate of insanity among males than among females was not creditable to the male sex, for it was mainly due to the greater number of admissions to institutions for general paralysis and alcoholic insanity.

"A PICKED LOT"

The incidence of insanity among the married was decidedly low, but it was increased in a marked degree by the loss of a husband or wife. Between the ages of 25 and 55 it was nearly three times as prevalent among single men and women as among a similar number of married men and women of the same age.

Discussing the causes of this, Professor Robertson said: "There has been a process of selection among the married, who may be regarded as a picked lot. Both husband and wife have at least selected one another from among all others, apparently for very good reasons.

"The cynic has said that the lives of married men are not really longer than the single: they only seem longer. From statistics it would appear that married men score off bachelors in both senses. One may conclude from the low incidence of insanity among the married that the condition of marriage is the most favourable mode of existence for men and women."

He submitted that advice once given "to those about to marry" was wrong. Young men between 25 and 35 years of age continuing bachelors died, on the average, four years sooner than married men, and ran three times the risk of becoming insane.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

Discussing the incidence of insanity during different periods of life, Professor Robertson said the climacteric, between the ages of 45 and 50 was an age when the powers first began to fail; an age when to keep abreast of younger competitors increased effort was needed; when in golf men began to press, with disastrous consequences. The climacteric having been surmounted, the incidence of insanity fell steadily. This period was one of the most valuable. Men of this age guided the destinies of mankind.

It was clearly a social duty on the part of those inheriting a neuropathic strain to avoid marriage into stocks with a similar weakness if offspring were expected. "Belief in the evil effects of the marriage of cousins has sunk deep into the popular mind, but in itself consanguinity does no harm provided the stock be good. Cleopatra, whose beauty and whose intelligence attracted the attention and interest of two such famous men as Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, was the descendant of the union of half-brother and half-sister for many generations."

"As to the question of sterilisation", Professor Robertson added, "I am not convinced by the theoritical arguments in its favour. I believe the bulk of the medical profession regard the proposal as such an outrage on their traditional ideals of duty towards their patients that its adoption is impracticable in this country. I cannot imagine a Board of Physicians calmly sentencing a victim to this cold-blooded and superfluous insult."—

WOMAN RESTORED TO LIFE

CORONER AND A 'MODERN MIRACLE

Medical evidence in regard to a hospital patient, who, after death had apparently taken place, was restored to life and lived for 30 hours, was given at an inquest at Lambeth on Adele Wardell, aged 52, wife of a house-painter, of Longfield-street, Southfields.

Dr. John Barrett, house surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, stated that the woman was admitted, and it was decided to operate. The patient was placed under an anaesthetic, but before they could start the operation she collapsed, ceased to breathe, and her pulse went. Artificial respiration was resorted to, and on the heart being massaged it became regular, and she again breathed. Her heart and breathing went on for thirty hours. She then died. No incision had been made, except for massaging the heart.

Dr. B. Boggan, who gave the anaesthetic, said that when the surgeon massaged the heart it started to beat again. A quarter of an hour later respiration restarted, and went on without assistance. The patient's colour was good, and she was sent back to bed. She remained in the same condition until the next night, when she died.

The Coroner said the case undoubtedly revealed a modern miracle of raising the dead. It was a wonderful thing that she should have been restored from death to life and should have carried on her own existence for thirty hours. It was evidence of the excellent and wonderful work that was being done by the great hospitals.

He recorded a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

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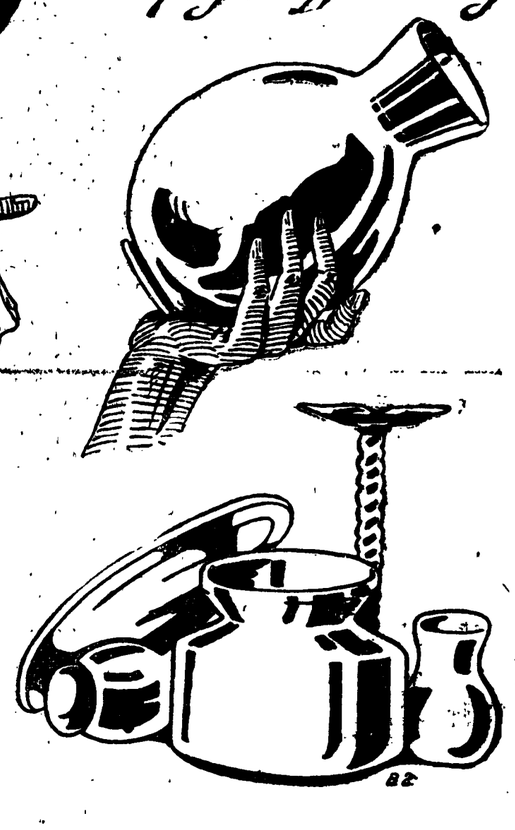

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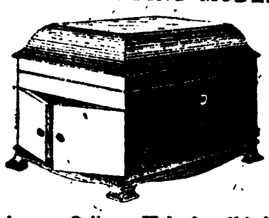

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"MOST DISRESPECTFUL APPLICATION."

JUDGE'S REBUKE TO SIR J. SIMON.

"The application is most disrespectful to the Chancery Division," declared Lord Justice Scrutton, who, sitting with the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Justice Romer in the Court of Appeal in mail week, heard an application by Sir John Simon, K. C., to expedite an appeal in the Chancery action brought by Messrs. Tate and Lyle, Limited, the sugar refiners, of Silvertown, against the London and North-Eastern Railway Company and the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, regarding "exceptional rates" in which Mr. Justice Astbury announced on Wednesday that he would give his judgment next Tuesday.

Sir John Simon said the reason for his application was that, in the view of everybody concerned in the action, it was most important that the question raised in the action should be determined in the House of Lords as soon as possible, so as to guard against all eventualities. As the matter was urgent, he asked the Court if the appeal could come on for hearing on Monday week.

On behalf of the plaintiffs, Mr. Wilfrid Greene supported the application.

The Master of the Rolls said that, although the application might be palliated by exceptional circumstances, the Court had no jurisdiction at that stage, and the application must be refused. He regarded the application as discourteous to a Judge in the Chancery Division, who had not yet delivered his judgment.

Lord Justice Scrutton, in concurring, said the application was most disrespectful—he was not sure whether the proper word was not insulting—to the Chancery Division, and he very much regretted that counsel of eminence at the Bar should have thought fit to have been associated with an application of that kind.

The application was accordingly refused.

EX-LORD MAYOR SENT TO GAOL.

JUDGE ON HIGH STANDARD IN MUNICIPAL LIFE.

The trial of Herbert Morris Trotter, ex Lord Mayor of Bradford, on charges of false pretences and theft in connection with money and property belonging to the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Bradford, concluded at Leeds Assizes in mail week. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The charges arose out of Trotter's chairmanship of the Baths Committee, during which the prosecution stated, materials were supplied to his house and charged to the Corporation, and Corporation workmen did jobs for him in the Council's time.

After an absence of 1 3/4 hours, the jury found Trotter "guilty" on nine counts of the indictment, and "not guilty" on those referring to a stair carpet, repairs to his son's motor-cycle, and electric light.

Mr. Justice Wright, in passing sentence, said that the counts on which Trotter had been found guilty represented, perhaps, a very small sum of money, but they also represented a very grave principle. They represented a breach of trust committed to him as the administrator of the finances of the city, and a departure from the high standard which he (the judge) was confident and believed was observed in municipal life in this country.

The Judge added that he must do something which might be considered harsh, but which would indicate that the purity in financial matters connected with administration in municipal life must be observed. Therefore, in these circumstances, with a great deal of sorrow, he found it his duty to sentence Trotter to six months' imprison ment in the second division.

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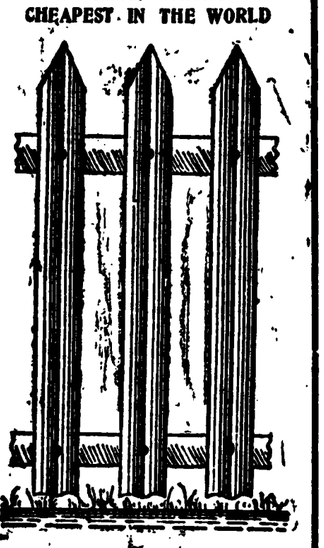

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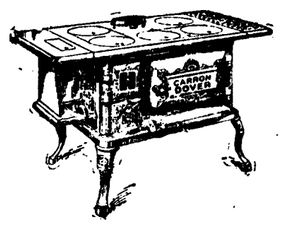

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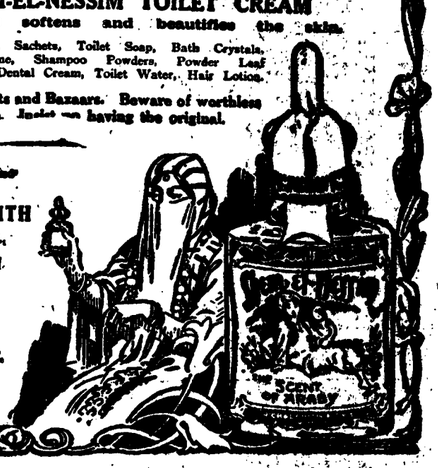

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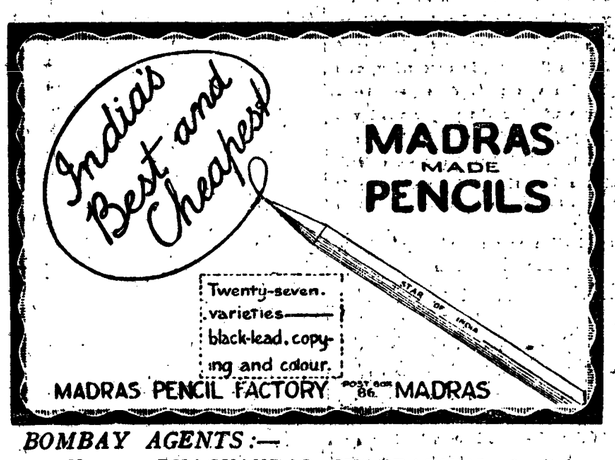

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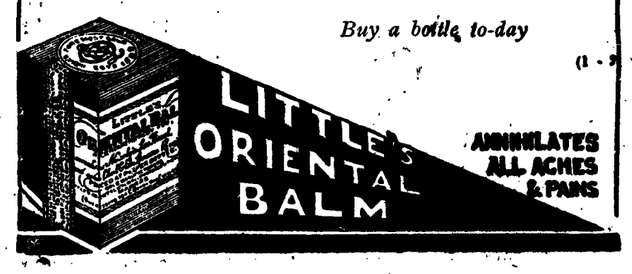

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